

The Global Newspaper
Editor in Chief
Printed in 18 languages
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,881

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Sikh Gunmen Kill Leader Who Sought End to Punjab Crisis

By Sanjoy Hazarika

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Sikh gunmen in the Punjab assassinated Tuesday the moderate Sikh leader who recently signed a controversial peace accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The shooting was a major setback to efforts to normalize the troubled state.

The assassination of Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Akali Dal party, clouds the future both of the agreement, signed last month, and of state elections scheduled for Sept. 22.

It also upset Mr. Gandhi's hopes for a swift political solution in Punjab, just after he had won acclaim for his handling of the crisis in Punjab and Assam. The Press Trust of India News Agency, quoting authoritative Indian sources, said the government was considering postponing the elections as a result of the assassination.

A witness said that two young Sikhs fired pistols at Mr. Longowal after he completed a speech and bowed to greet the congregation at a Sikh temple in the village of Sherpur, near the town of Sangrur. The witness, a reporter for the Press Trust of India, said that Mr. Longowal collapsed after being wounded critically in his chest and that an aide was killed and three others wounded in the shooting.

Both assailants were captured when guards fired back at them.

Earlier in the day, gunmen in the Punjab shot and killed a Hindu politician of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and wounded two persons.

A police official said four gunmen fired at D.D. Khullar, a Congress leader, Gurdial Saini, and a visitor at Mr. Saini's house were seriously wounded. Mr. Khullar

headed the Congress unit in Jullundur District.

The Indian government placed troops on alert to prevent possible counterrevolution in Punjab and neighboring states, especially by Longowal supporters on militant Sikhs who oppose them.

Mr. Gandhi called for calm and convened an emergency cabinet meeting that mourned Mr. Longowal's death.

The incident drew nationwide condemnation and angry reactions from opposition politicians who blamed the killing on the central government, saying it should not have scheduled elections in Punjab next month. The announcement of the elections was made last week and has given extremists a fresh chance to disrupt the state, the leaders said.

No group has yet taken responsibility for the Longowal slaying, although the two captured assailants were identified as Malvinder Singh and Gian Singh from Ludhiana district. It was not immediately known if they were wanted members of any of the groups that have opposed the accord. The settlement ended three years of confrontation between Sikhs and the Indian government.

Officials in Punjab said last month that they had increased security for Mr. Longowal after it was reported that he had become a terrorist target because of the agreement, which is said to be winning support in the Punjab. The security included at least four bodyguards armed with semi-automatic carbines, revolvers and rifles.

The government's failure to protect Mr. Longowal is already being strongly criticized.

Mr. Longowal was a native of the district and took his surname from the village of the same name. He was respected in the region and in many parts of the Punjab as a pious man who began as a religious

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Car Bomb Kills 40 in North Lebanon; Beirut Area Caught in Artillery Duels

Reuters

BEIRUT — A car bomb killed 40 persons in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli on Tuesday as Moslem and Christian forces fought fierce artillery duels that engulfed Beirut and mountain villages north and east of the capital.

Security sources said that unidentified planes had attacked gun posts near Tarshish, on Syrian-controlled slopes of the central Mount Lebanon range, but police in the nearby town of Dhour Shweir later denied the report.

The car bomb, the fifth in less than a week, exploded among crowds in Tripoli that had gathered after a man threw a stick of dynamite from a car minutes earlier, security sources said.

Security sources said that a 40-pound (20-kilogram) bomb killed 40 and wounded 100 persons. It demolished a four-story building

housing a police station and started a major fire.

Sheikh Kanaan Naji, the Tripoli chief of the Sunni Moslem fundamentalist Jundallah, or Soldiers of God, militia, was critically injured in the blast, the sources said.

Two car bombs killed 28 persons in Moslem West Beirut on Monday, apparently in reprisal for earlier ones in Christian areas. Monday's explosions started shelling duels that raged across the city for 16 hours before easing in early afternoon. Fifty-five persons were killed in a car bomb explosion outside a supermarket near Christian East Beirut on Saturday.

As fighting raged around Beirut, jets were reported to have hit gun positions in a predawn attack on Tarshish on the eastern slopes of the Mount Lebanon range, about 18 miles (about 28 kilometers) from the city, security sources said.

Syrian troops and a variety of pro-Syrian and leftist militia have been on positions on the hillsides.

The Voice of Lebanon radio identified the attacking planes as Israeli, but this was denied by an Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv. The Lebanese police denial of the incident came later.

There was no comment from the Lebanese Air Force, which has a few Hawker Hunter fighter-bombers based in Christian territory north of Beirut.

The Voice of Lebanon said that the shelling duel continued after a cease-fire had been due to take effect at midday. The rival forces had ignored numerous earlier efforts by an all-party security committee to halt the fighting.

"We can do nothing unless there is a political agreement," a committee source said.

Security sources said that at least 24 persons were killed in the shelling and 100 were wounded.

Overnight, the artillery duels lit up the sky above the city as sleepless residents huddled in basements and stairwells.

After dawn, shells continued to rain down on Moslem and Christian sectors, including targets up to 18 miles from the city, radio reports said. All roads linking East and West Beirut were closed as fighting also raged along the Green Line dividing the city.

About 30 rockets hit Beirut International Airport, slightly damaging two aircraft, airport sources said. Flights continued to operate.

Witnesses reported heavy damage near the West Beirut home of

Nabil Berri, chief of the Shiite Moslem militia Amal.

The rightist Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio said that much of the shelling of Christian mountain villages came from gun positions in Syrian-held heights.

Education Minister Selim al-Hoss, a Sunni Moslem, left suddenly, apparently for Damascus at the urgent request of Syrian leaders.

Government sources said, They did not say what Mr. Hoss, widely respected former prime minister, would be discussing.

President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karameh both said Monday that the car bombers were trying to foil Syrian efforts to reconcile Christian and Moslem factions and restore peace after a decade of civil war.

Mr. Karameh accused Israel of responsibility "because it is the principal beneficiary from every breach in our national unity."

■ The testing is in accordance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

■ Such testing "would not contribute an irreversible step that would gravely impair prospects for negotiations on antisatellite weapons." It "constitutes an incentive for the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on these and other issues" in Geneva, he said.

The announcement came at a time when the United States and Soviet Union apparently have reached an impasse in the Geneva arms control negotiations that would include possible limits on anti-satellite weapons.

Some officials in Washington

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U.S. Will Test a Weapon

Against Satellite in Space, Reagan Informs Congress

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California

— The United States plans to conduct its first test soon of an antisatellite weapon against an object in space, President Ronald Reagan informed Congress on Tuesday.

The test, to be aimed at an oblique U.S. satellite in Earth orbit,

will take place within 15 days, said Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman. The precise date remains secret.

Mr. Speakes said that the Soviet Union and U.S. allies had been notified of the announcement through diplomatic channels.

He said the decision to proceed with the test was made after taking into account possible Soviet reaction.

There was no reason why the test should affect the November summit between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Speakes said.

However, official sources in Washington said that they expected Tuesday's announcement to reduce the chances for progress at arms negotiations in Geneva.

The Soviet Union previously offered a moratorium on testing of anti-satellite weapons and recently has refrained from testing them.

But the United States has rejected a moratorium, saying it would preserve a Soviet monopoly on anti-satellite weapons.

The U.S. weapon to be tested includes a two-stage main rocket

that is to be carried high into the atmosphere by an F-15 fighter, then launched into space. The warhead, equipped with tiny rocket motors, would be released and end in on the low-orbit satellite, destroying it by impact without explosives.

The U.S. Air Force has conducted two firings of the missile so far, but neither involved an object in space. Congress, in the 1983

appropriation bill, directed the

White House to "avert clear and irrevocable harm to the national security."

In a speech at the Santa Barbara

Channel Club, Mr. McFarlane

offered his assessment Monday as

the United States can "deal with these

difficulties when they are placed in our way." Mr. McFarlane said, "it certainly sends us loud messages that can't be ignored about the motivations of Soviet policy."

Although political and military issues have dominated the agenda of U.S.-Soviet relations, he said the "most momentous changes" could take place in human rights.

"The most durable and far-

reaching kind of improvement in

Soviet-American relations, and probably in the Soviet Union's rela-

tions with almost every country

of the world, would be created by events inside the Soviet Union," he said.

■ Soviet Cites Progress

The chief Soviet delegate to the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva cited progress Tuesday toward negotiating a chemical weapons ban but said obstacles remained from Geneva.

"For the first time in five or six years of negotiations on chemical weapons now everyone can very easily see results," Viktor Israelyan said at a news conference. A multi-national ban on production and stockpiling of chemical weapons has been under discussion at the Geneva talks for 16 years.

A member of the U.S. delegation also noted some "modest progress" but said it was "not as rapid or extensive as we had hoped."

Mr. Israelyan said the conference's chemical weapons committee had found broad areas of con-

sensus, as opposed to previous years. He decided to be more specific and cautioned that some positions remained "very far" apart.

The Soviet claim that the U.S. program is designed to acquire a first-strike capability.

"In short, we're having a lot of trouble establishing a real dialogue," Mr. McFarlane said.

Mr. Reagan is willing to meet the

Soviet Union "halfway in develop-

ing responsible solutions to out-

standing problems," he added.

"But without some change in the

Soviet approach to security issues,

Safety Lapses Widespread In U.S. Chemical Industry

By Stuart Diamond

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The leak of toxic gas from a Union Carbide plant in West Virginia last week has focused new attention on safety design problems at thousands of chemical plant processing units where hazardous materials are handled, industry consultants say.

Although an official statement issued by Prime Minister Shimon Peres expressed "deep shock at the criminal terrorist attack," Foreign Ministry officials said they expected that the Egyptian government's reaction to the incident would offset any tension surrounding the incident.

The Foreign Ministry said: "We are in close contact with the Egyptian authorities, including the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, from whom we heard they are acting to the best of their ability in everything connected to this disastrous attack."

The Egyptian chargé d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Mohammed Bassiouni, told Israel Radio that he believed the gunmen came from outside Egypt. He said it was unlikely that the Egyptian opposition was involved, because he said, it had accepted the peace treaty with Israel.

The attack came at a time when the Peres government is seeking to improve relations with Egypt.

Aides have said that Mr. Peres believes that once Israeli-Egyptian ties are normalized, Mr. Mubarak can actively involve himself in the peace initiative he began last February when he urged the creation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would negotiate directly with Israel.

The risk that these defects could lead to a health emergency is con-

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TOMORROW

Chinese sentiment about Japan on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II is ambiguous.

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Britain Faces Rail Worker Strikes In New Test for Thatcher Government

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Six months after defeating a coal miners' strike, the British government is confronted by a growing industrial dispute at state-owned British Rail.

The dispute, which has been building up over the past five weeks, seems unlikely to be as serious as the 12-month coal strike. But the conflict already is disrupting some commuter and freight services, and it presents the Conservative government with another test of will at a time when its ratings in the opinion polls are low.

On Tuesday, nearly four hours of talks between British Rail and the National Union of Railways broke up without any sign of agreement on a British Rail plan to reduce manpower.

The railroad wants some freight and passenger trains to be operated by one man instead of two, dispensing with the position of guard.

The change would eliminate 1,750 jobs over the next five years, though British Rail maintains no compulsory layoffs would be needed.

British Rail has dismissed about 230 guards in South Wales and in Glasgow who refused to cooperate with a transition to one-man trains.

That has set off unofficial strikes in South Wales, Scotland and the London area.

The union's 11,500 guards are scheduled to vote Friday on whether to hold an official strike. The vote was scheduled for Aug. 23, but the union brought it forward after the failure of Tuesday's meeting.

James Knapp, the union's general secretary, said there was no progress in Tuesday's talks.

"It appeared that some of my members had been taken prisoner, kidnapped or taken as hostages, and I was being handed a ransom note," he said. "Quite honestly, I'm not prepared to negotiate under conditions like that."

John Paulet, British Rail's personnel director, retorted: "I think the people who are at ransom are the passengers. They have no guarantee of a service."

So far the dispute has had little effect on the major long-distance routes used by tourists. But passenger services have been disrupted in Scotland, particularly in the Glasgow region, and on some suburban routes around London, especially those to Hertfordshire. The dispute has disrupted freight train traffic in South Wales.

Mr. Knapp, a Scot known for pragmatism as well as tough talk,



Ship Attack Jars Paris Politics

Suspicion of Incompetent Supervision Hangs Over Socialists

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For France's Socialist government, tariffed in the sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace ship, accusations of incompetence in controlling the security services seem likely to be the main political price.

An investigation into the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand by limpet mines is expected to report this week that the operation was carried out by the DGSE, the General Directorate for External Security.

Known as the "piscine," or "swimming pool," because its headquarters are near a public pool in an industrial area of Paris, it is France's foreign espionage agency, similar in function to the CIA.

Each day, the Paris press provides more colorful details about moves of well-bankrolled French agents in the Rainbow Warrior operation, which resulted in the death of a photographer.

Reaction in France has been markedly free of debate about possible moral overtones of any likelihood of the incident becoming a "French Watergate."

Discussing the operation in a radio interview Monday, a centrist opposition leader, Jean Lecanuet, of the Union for French Democracy, said: "That is what secret services exist for."

A national consensus apparently supports the government's readiness to use violence — overt and covert — to protect the nuclear testing program in the Pacific.

But opposition politicians are

starting to attack the government for ineffective intelligence work.

Conservative commentators, saying that a Socialist bid in 1982 to purge the DGSE was a crippling episode, are saying that poor management by the Socialists explains why the operatives bungled the Rainbow Warrior mission.

The Socialists have always had strained relations with the DGSE, particularly its so-called Action Service whose origins date to the World War II Gaullist resistance.

Its agents, many of whom hold rightist views, are specialized in operations in former French colonies, especially in Africa.

A few Socialist politicians — for example, Max Gallo, a former government spokesman and now editor of the pro-Socialist *Le Matin* — complain that the government has undermined its own efforts to occupy the moral high ground on, for example, human rights.

Certainly, the publicity about French actions will intensify an anti-nuclear mood in Australia, New Zealand and other South Pacific nations. It could affect the diplomatic context of the troubled French territory, New Caledonia.

But opposition politicians, apparently reluctant to criticize the intelligence community, which they might end up controlling after legislative elections in March, have focused their attack carefully, charging that the government is trying to evade paying the political price for its mismanagement.

The Socialists have uneasy relations with the service, known until recently as the SDECE.

The service has periodically been

rocked by scandal, notably in 1965, when it helped Moroccan agents in Paris abduct and murder Mehdi Ben Barka, a Moroccan Socialist leader. That episode, and the SDECE's Gaullist roots, hardened the Socialists' antipathies to the agency.

Despite its checkered past, SDECE was spared the repeated treason cases afflicting Britain's services or the sustained bad publicity surrounding the CIA.

But in recent years, operating under the Ministry of Defense, it has placed increased emphasis on undercover operations, using military means or mercenaries to neglect analysis, especially of the Soviet bloc, according to Pascal Krop and Roger Faligot, authors of a recent book, "La Piscine."

According to them, the agency, with roughly 2,500 full-time agents and at least as many voluntary "honorary correspondents," has concentrated its efforts in Africa, where it frequently operated in conjunction with French armed forces in supporting pro-Western black African governments.

Throughout the 1970s, the SDECE was headed by Alexandre de Marenches, a stout, energetic aristocrat known in Western intelligence circles as "Forthos."

He was trusted by President Georges Pompidou, who suspected that Gaulists in the agency had tried to smear him in a sexual scandal.

Under Mr. de Marenches, SDECE had problems. It repeatedly failed, sometimes publicly, in efforts to foment insurrection in Libya



Jean Lecanuet

ya against Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

However, intelligence sources say that during the 1970s the SDECE gained the respect of Western governments for its work in Africa, especially after Congress curbed U.S. undercover activities.

When the Socialists came to power in 1981, President François Mitterrand resisted party pressure to disband SDECE. It was left under the control of the defense minister, Charles Hernu, an old friend of Mr. Mitterrand and, then as now, the Socialist most esteemed by the French armed forces.

But mutual suspicions remained. According to the authors of "La Piscine," the service adopted a "scorched earth" policy, destroying files in an effort to conceal its networks from the Socialists.

As when the Socialist government mistakenly backed a losing horse in Chad, a sensitive former French colony in North Africa.

It supported Goukouni Oueddei because the Socialists had not been told that his rival, Hissene Habre, had just been resupplied in an operation involving the SDECE, the CIA and Egyptian intelligence.

Diplomats said the moves were the first concrete steps promised to restore discipline within the army, which has run amok in the three weeks since the coup.

After meeting with the guerrillas, Mr. Otunnu said: "We had an extremely useful discussion and our talks were held in a brotherly spirit." But he added, "It would not be in the interests of the peace which we seek for me to discuss here the contents and elements of our discussion."

Mr. Otunnu declined to say when or where he met Mr. Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army.

Talks between the rebels and the government appeared imminent on Aug. 13 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Lieutenant General Tito Okello, Uganda's new head of state, showed up, but Mr. Museveni did not.

Mr. Otunnu said two other major anti-Oboe rebel groups, the Uganda Freedom Movement and the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement, have sent representatives to Kampala for discussions.

Mr. Museveni's insurgents fought the Obote government four years before the civilian president was removed. The guerrillas welcomed Mr. Obote's removal, but Mr. Museveni has demanded that his faction have a major role in structuring a new government.

Charles Pasqua, the Gaulist leader in the Senate, said Monday that New Zealand had shipped arms and supplies to "saboteurs" in New Caledonia.

Mr. Lange told his country's parliament that there was "absolutely no truth" to the accusation. "It is a ludicrous and preposterous suggestion by a rather desperate seeker after publicity in an opposition party in France."

Mr. Pasqua made the assertion during a debate on New Caledonia that was dominated by the sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland's harbor on July 10. The French Senate was debating a bill to bring New Caledonia to independence.

Mr. Lange said there have been "long and ongoing" contacts by telephone and telex between Kampala and the National Resistance Army. Mr. Museveni has agreed to a peace meeting, he said.

"The government's spirit of reconciliation remains intact. The door remains open for negotiations," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Otunnu, 34, who was Uganda's permanent representative to the United Nations during the Obote regime, also said that General Okello traveled to Kenya on Monday to meet with President Daniel Arap Moi and "deepen the very special ties between Uganda

Uganda Official Hopeful On United Government After Meeting Museveni

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — Uganda's foreign minister, Olara Otunnu, said Tuesday that he had met with the last three days with Yoweri Museveni, leader of the main Ugandan guerrilla group, and was optimistic that efforts to form a unity government would be successful.

The meeting here was the highest level of contact between the two sides since Milton Obote, a civilian, was toppled as president on July

and Kenya — cultural, trade and ethnic.

With the exception of Crispian Rwakasasi, who was chief of Mr. Obote's secret police, Mr. Otunnu said no other officials of the former government have been detained.

He said that Uganda's military rulers are preparing for a return to parliamentary democracy and will turn the government over to civilians as soon as possible.

Later Tuesday, the political wing of the National Resistance Army

released a contradictory statement purportedly from Mr. Museveni.

The statement urged the overthrow of the present regime, but concluded by saying the rebels were willing to discuss a political arrangement.

The statement said the coup was merely a "changing of the guards," noting that the ruling Military Council had made Paulo Muwanga, Mr. Obote's vice president, the executive prime minister.

"We do not recognize the Military Council, Tito [Okello] as head of state, Muwanga as prime minister and the other appointments and decisions the usurper junta has been making," the statement said. "We are, however, willing to discuss all these issues and arrive at a secure and progressive political arrangement."

(AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Charter 77 Group Calls For Reform

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77, in a statement marking the 17th anniversary on Wednesday of the Soviet invasion of their country, called for reforms similar to those begun in other East European countries.

Referring to the Soviet leader, the statement said: "We cannot ignore how people follow with interest new developments in the Soviet Union, how they listen to and read the speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev, and compare his formulations with the deadly immobility in Czechoslovakia." Under the leadership of Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia has closely followed Moscow's line.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

The lime-green mansion of Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi, gutted by fire five years ago and in disrepair since, fell to bulldozers Monday as residents of Beverly Hills cheered.

Beverly Hills Cries Not Over Eyesore's Demise

As bulldozers roared into action, hundreds of Beverly Hills, California, residents raised plastic cups of wine this week in a toast to another razing: The demolition of the once-elegant mansion made infamous in 1978 when, purchased by the family of Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi, it became known as the lime-green eyesore.

Built in 1917 on some of Southern California's most expensive real estate, the Italian Renaissance mansion had long symbolized Beverly Hills' chic. But something of a scandal developed when the billionaire Saudi sheikh's father, Mohamed Shansuddin al-Fassi, paid \$2.4 million for the estate and the mansion was painted lime green, plastic flowers were planted in the garden and bright colors were used to highlight garments on the garden's white plaster nude statues.

Earlier this year, Caesar Lopez Jr., a developer, acquired the building and 3.5-acre (1.4-hectare) grounds for an undisclosed sum. He gained approval from the Beverly Hills City Council to build two new estates — each for about \$10 million — and was on hand Monday as the residents of

Beverly Hills prepared to bid farewell to the city's "Grand Old Dame."

"Gentlemen, start your engines," Mr. Lopez called to the bulldozer operators, and 68 years of opulence came crashing down.

Short Takes

The Environmental Protection Agency has put an end to LUST — at least on paper. Agency bureaucrats had used the whimsical acronym to "leaking underground storage tanks" and its program to protect groundwater from their contamination. But Winston Porter, the new assistant administrator of EPA for solid waste, instructed his staff last week not to use the acronym, opting instead for UST, because the EPA was monitoring all underground storage tanks, leaking or not. "Now," he said, "we'll LUST only in our hearts."

In a newsletter to his constituents, Representative Thomas E. Petri, a Republican of Wisconsin, complained about the formidable task of containing congressional spending. "There's \$1.4 million for garage attendants," he said. "No, they don't park cars. No, they don't guard the garage doors — we have a Capitol police force equal to that of the city of Indianapolis to do

Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

New Government in Brazil Espouses Campaign on Official Corruption

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Long before it left office five months ago, Brazil's military regime had been found guilty of corruption by the jury of public opinion. Now the supporting evidence is beginning to surface.

Almost daily, Brazilian newspapers and officials of the new civilian government have been revealing details of kickbacks, padded payrolls, milked bank accounts and other illegalities that apparently flourished under past administrations.

This month, the new minister of industry and commerce, Roberto Gusmão, announced that three government agencies, dealing with coffee, sugar and tourism, would be dismantled because they were riddled "with a high degree of corruption."

President José Sarney also has pledged an "implacable" battle against corruption and has clamped down on the high salaries, rent-free homes, executive jets and other government-financed privileges that senior officials now are found to have had in much of the 21 years of military rule.

The revelations appear to have the essentially political purpose of undermining the perils of authoritarianism rather than pressuring legal action.

Many Brazilians remain skeptical, suspecting that, for fear of alienating the armed forces, the government will not clarify some of the most notorious scandals. They also seem convinced that no key figure of the former regime, military or civilian, will end up in prison. So far they have not been surprised.

The quandary of how to deal with past abuses of power is common to other Latin American countries that have recently returned to democracy. In Argentina, former military rulers are being tried for their role in the disappearances of thousands of purported leftists, and the Uruguayan Congress is similarly investigating past human rights abuses.

But in Brazil, where a 1979 amnesty benefits both former terrorist and security forces blamed for murder and torture, the main unresolved issue is corruption. And this, the new government argues, should be handled through the country's courts.

In the experience of many Brazilians, however, corruption in a country's legal system is itself a major obstacle to the application of the law. "Most judges are like amateurists," one businessman said. "That's how cases are resolved. They sell off their verdicts to the highest bidder."

This month, four bankruptcy court judges were suspended by a special tribunal on charges of committing "irregularities." It was the first time in recent memory that judges had been penalized.

A still more publicized case involves a businessman and banker,

that the attendants ... well attend."

Colonel Sanders Joins NASA's Space Team

Two dozen chicken eggs and baker's yeast will be taken into space on two shuttle flights scheduled for 1986, The Washington Post reports. Both unlikely cargo items will be used in experiments planned by two students — John Vellinger, 20, a sophomore at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, and Greg Delory, 16, a senior at Lowell High School in San Francisco — who won competitions sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

The eggs will be flown into orbit to determine whether chicken embryos can survive weightlessness, while the yeast will help measure the effects of weightlessness on cell division.

Kentucky Fried Chicken is sponsoring Mr. Vellinger's experiment to determine the feasibility of raising chickens for food in space. Mr. Delory, whose experiment is sponsored by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, hopes to test the production of spores in mold.

Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

U.S. Agencies Battle Unwanted Intruders

Imported Pests, From 'Killer' Bees To Catfish, Pose a Growing Threat

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1869, a naturalist named Leopold Trouvelot brought some caterpillar eggs from France to Massachusetts, hoping to introduce a new type of silkworm. A few caterpillars escaped and Trouvelot introduced to North America the gypsy moth, which has tormented foresters and gardeners ever since.

While the U.S. Department of Agriculture has moved swiftly to contain yet another new arrival, Africanized "killer" bees in California, the bees are only one example of the hundreds of pests that have arrived under seemingly innocent circumstances.

The dangers posed by such intruders are more serious than ever, according to the Agriculture Department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Growing numbers are arriving by plane, in containerized cargo vessels and in the belongings of illegal aliens.

"The threat is always expanding," said Harvey L. Ford, an inspection service deputy administrator. "With the speed of transportation today it is impossible to watch everything coming in." The service, with 1,000 inspectors and a budget that has doubled in 10 years to \$332 million, attempts to intercept everything from ham sandwiches to parrots.

Contamination has made it impossible to inspect all goods arriving on ships, officials say, and the growth of international air traffic has created its own problems. For example, a single infested orange carried by one of millions of airline passengers could have been responsible for the Mediterranean fruitfly infestation that spread across California in recent years and cost \$100 million to control.

Bert W. Hawkins, the inspection service director, says the government is using X-ray machines and dogs to sniff out food products at airports. Inspectors are given profiles of the types of person believed likely to be carrying potentially dangerous creatures.

Just how hard it is to keep unwanted creatures out was demonstrated in recent weeks by the two sightings of Africanized bees, an aggressive hybrid descended from bees that were brought from Africa to Brazil in 1957 in an effort to improve honey production. When some of them escaped and bred with European-origin honey bees, the African traits predominated.

In an arid oilfield near Lost Hills, California, officials discovered a colony of the hybrid, which is now native to South and Central America. The Agriculture Department believes the bees came north aboard a ship carrying oil-drilling equipment.

Africanized bees are known as "killers" not because of their sting, which is similar to that of a native honey bee, but because they are easily aroused, massing in great numbers to attack humans or animals. Last week, in an effort to isolate them in Kern County, California, the Agriculture Department

announced a quarantine, restricting interstate transport of all honey bees.

In Oswego, New York, meanwhile, entomologists from Cornell University were killing every honey bee they could find. A cargo vessel from Brazil carrying Africanized bees had docked at that Lake Ontario port in June 1984. The scientists feared that some of them may have flown off and joined nearby colonies of native bees.

While the scientists doubt that Africanized bees could have survived the winter cold in upstate New York, they feared the bees carried the deadly varroa mite, which is unknown in North America. The mite is harmless to humans but could wipe out bee colonies across the country if it established a beachhead.

While the Africanized bees in California will probably be assimilated by native bees and lose their dangerous attributes, things have not always ended so satisfactorily.

In 1971, a shipment of pet birds carried Newcastle disease, a virus that killed 12 million birds before it was contained at a cost of \$65 million. Inspectors still keep a close eye on parrots and cockatoos arriving from countries to the south where the disease is prevalent.

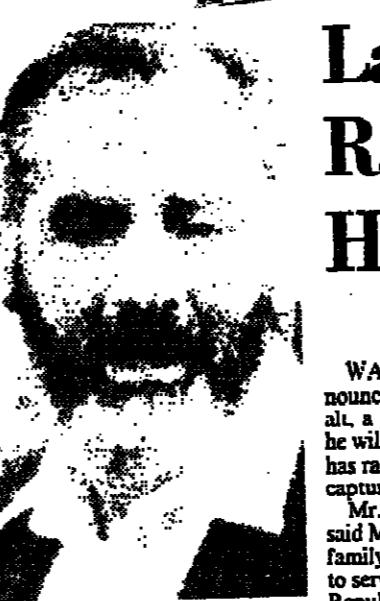
Somewhat less threatening was it possible to inspect all goods arriving on ships, officials say, and the growth of international air traffic has created its own problems. For example, a single infested orange carried by one of millions of airline passengers could have been responsible for the Mediterranean fruitfly infestation that spread across California in recent years and cost \$100 million to control.

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Meir Kahane

Laxalt's Departure Raises Democrats' Hopes for Senate

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The announcement by Senator Paul Laxalt, a Republican of Nevada, that he will not seek re-election in 1986 has raised the Democrats' hopes of capturing control of the Senate.

Mr. Laxalt, a two-term senator, said Monday he was bowing out for family reasons, but would continue to serve as general chairman of the Republican Party through the end of his term in January 1987.

The Senate seat of Mr. Laxalt, 63, has been considered a solid Republican seat. The senator's close friendship with President Ronald Reagan has made him one of the most influential Republicans in Congress.

With 22 Republican seats up for election in 1986, Mr. Laxalt's decision was seen as a serious blow to the efforts of Republican leaders to maintain their 53-47 majority in the Senate.

The Democratic Party will invest its full resources in Nevada as a potential key state for victory in 1986, said Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

"Senator Laxalt's retirement announcement today must add to the Republicans' continuing fears of losing control of the Senate," Mr. Mitchell said. "If the general chairman of their party declines to seek re-election, the Republicans must know their slim majority is quickly slipping away."

Similarly, Paul G. Kirk, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, described it as a "major boost" to the Democrats' prospects for regaining control of the Senate.

Frank Fahrenkopf, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that he and Richard Wirthlin, a Republican pollster, spent two days last week with Mr. Laxalt, trying to persuade him to seek re-election.

According to the party chairman, Mr. Wirthlin showed Mr. Laxalt polling data indicating that any other Republican would have trouble holding on to that Nevada Senate seat.

Friends insisted that Mr. Laxalt's decision had nothing to do with a \$250-million libel lawsuit filed by the senator against the McClatchy Newspapers chain. The chain published an article alleging ties between Mr. Laxalt and organized crime figures in connection with a casino he owned from 1972 to 1976.

The case recently entered the discovery phase, in which the defense hopes to interview people linked to organized crime about their ties to Mr. Laxalt.

Some observers, however, said they believe that Mr. Laxalt already has managed a major victory that could leave its imprint on libel litigation.

Two months before last year's presidential election, the CBS and ABC television networks canceled reports about Mr. Laxalt after the senator warned them he was filing the lawsuit. Since then, McClatchy has filed a \$6-million countersuit alleging that the senator contrived the suit to scare the press away from reporting on him.

If successful, some press representatives say, McClatchy's counterclaim tactic may be adopted by other press organizations seeking to discourage libel suits.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Not at White Convenience

In South Africa it is the black man who bears the burden — not just the burden of repression at the hands of the white government, but also the burden of proving its open-mindedness and unending patience where that government's obdurate resistance to lessening the repression is concerned. "No hard feelings, fellas," he is expected to say. "Take your time. Do it your way. No big deal."

Increasingly a number of people on the outside have taken to discussing current relations between whites and blacks in South Africa as if they were dealing with two equally intractable parties to a tiresome labor dispute or a fight over automobile accident insurance. It is forgotten that one of the parties to this dispute — the government — is committing a terrible, continuing crime against the other. The blacks are merely calling on it to stop perpetrating that crime now. The white government says it may consider leaving off doing some of the things it is doing in good time, but only if its victims behave a certain way first.

These victims must, for instance, vow not to resist the injustices inflicted upon them; they must forswear not only violence, but also nonviolent civil disobedience (of the kind that peacefully desegregated lunch counters and other institutions in the American South). Then they must come along to meetings at the behest of the government, respecting the government's timetable and represented by those whom the government sees fit to include as their spokesmen and bargainers. They are, in other words, to enter on these chancy negotiations stripped of as much dignity as the gov-

ernment can manage. It is all to be done at the white government's convenience.

Apparently there are those in the U.S. government who believe that Bishop Desmond Tutu, having been rebuffed in his quest for a one-on-one meeting with President F.W. Botha, was wrong to refuse the request that he simply turn up with a scheduled group of other clerics whom Mr. Botha was seeing three weeks later (to no avail, as it turned out). The word out of the White House and the State Department both, although strangled as increasingly these pronouncements are coming to be, carried a strong hint of reproach: Gosh, there were those white folks good enough at last to let him in the door and Desmond Tutu goes and gets picky about when and where and how he will talk. The nerve...

Within the U.S. government and elsewhere over the past few days a gigantic effort has been made to find benign meaning in the grating, uncharitable text of President Botha's address to his Durban constituents last week. Some of the consolation they have drawn from that speech required a search for ambiguities and allusions that probably are not there. But the point is that even if they are, what the search has yielded up is pitiful. More precisely, it is insulting. Maybe, the government is said to be hinting, if you are extremely good girls and boys and do it our way, we will in time fall with you or those of you that feel like talking with about loosening a shackle or two.

Forgive us, we don't think Desmond Tutu is the one who needs the public reprimand.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Three Economic Hostages

The likely contenders for the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1988 have all made themselves, in different ways, hostages to the course of the economy over the next three years. Each has identified himself — or put himself in a position where he is bound to be identified — with an economic program. Plausible cases can be made for each set of prescriptions and predictions today. But these cases are unlikely to seem equally plausible two and half years from now.

Senator Robert Dole thinks that America faces dire economic consequences if the deficit continues at the \$200-billion level. Underlying this stand is an assumption that, absent the deficit problem, things will go tolerably well. You may need to adjust farm programs and be more generous with food stamps (both causes championed by Mr. Dole) but you do not need major changes to get America moving at a decent pace again. These views will be tested by events. If taxes are not raised and spending is not cut much, and if deficits continue with dire consequences, Mr. Dole will be vindicated. It will also help if he can lead Congress in the direction he attempted this year, and things get better. But if deficits continue and the negative payoff does not come in time for him politically, his stock will fall.

Similarly, events will test the quite different economic theories of Representative Jack Kemp. He is brimming with confidence that the economy will grow exuberantly if only it is freed from the shackles of high taxation and tight money. Mr. Kemp wants something like

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Trade Competition Accelerates

We should not assume that a fall in the dollar will remove the trade deficit or restore America's competitiveness in world markets. Having penetrated the U.S. market, developed marketing networks and gained product recognition, foreign producers will struggle — and accept smaller profit margins, if necessary — to preserve their market position when the currency advantage diminishes.

The strong dollar accelerates the flood of imports at present, and it may well camouflage another harsh reality — namely, that the import challenge would have come anyway.

Significant structural forces are at work, which over the long term are working to integrate and internationalize the world economy. The result is to intensify competition in previously sheltered national markets for standard consumer and capital goods. One such unifying factor has been the gradual decline of tariff barriers since World War II. Another has been the general reduction in shipping costs, resulting from supertankers, large bulk carriers, container ships and wide-bodied aircraft.

In the competitive world economy of the 1990s, it may be more difficult than ever to boost U.S. exports, as South Korea, Taiwan and Brazil increasingly move up on the product ladder to be replaced by India, China and others in the production of standard consumer goods like shoes and textiles. I ask: Are Japan

— THE DAILY TELEGRAPH (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Egyptian Gets German Degree
BERLIN — An Arab sheikh, Hamed Waly, of the Aghar Mosque and the Dar-ul-Ulum (the House of Science) in Egypt, who acts as lecturer for the Arabic language in the Berlin Oriental seminary, has just been given the degree of a doctor of medicine "summa cum laude." This is the first time that an Egyptian savant has been given a German university degree. Sheikh Hamed Waly is the first student of the Aghar Mosque (the great Mohammedan university attended by 20,000 students) to devote himself to the study of medicine. His thesis was "Three Chapters from the Medical Career of Ibn-Abi-Ossibah," the famous Arabian medical man and writer of the 13th century.

1935: Jews' Harp Boom in Britain

LONDON — Skilled tongue-setters for Jews' Harps are at a premium in England, which is now exporting hundreds of thousands of Jews' harps to the United States. Birmingham, which is the only city in the world where Jews' harps are made, has been enjoying a boom in this product owing to the increasing popularity of Jews' harp bands in America. The tongue-setters, who are responsible for the adjustment of the metal strip which vibrates to produce the sound, have to be trained for several years, for if the strip is the tiniest fraction of an inch out of adjustment the tone is ruined. One Birmingham firm is producing 100,000 harps a week for export to the United States.

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Against Chemical Weapons

By Karsten D. Voigt

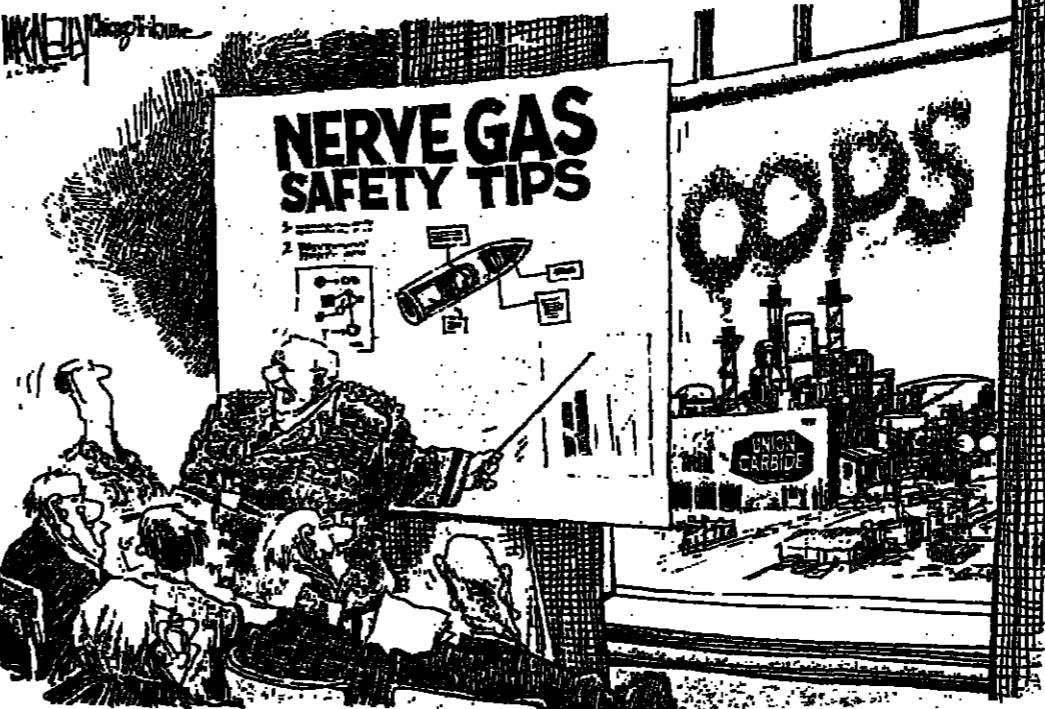
The writer is the Social Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman in the Bundestag and chairman of the party's group on chemical disarmament.

BOTH — The U.S. Congress has renounced America's moratorium on production of chemical weapons. This could have grave and lasting effects on West Europeans' attitude toward the Atlantic alliance. The authorization measure before the House does not require the allies' consent for production of chemical weapons. Yet what the Reagan administration euphemistically calls the "modernization" of chemical arms — a new generation of weapons — and the discussion of their deployment in West Germany may trigger a protracted dispute much like the one over the installation of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Central Europeans have only recently grasped what it would mean to have advanced chemical weapons on their territory, and reactions have not been favorable. Consider the skeleton agreement concluded in June between the Social Democratic Party in West Germany and the ruling Socialist Unity Party in East Germany. After a year of talks they produced a framework for a future treaty that would set up a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

It is only a party agreement; it may not be realized until the Social Democrats return to power. But it may stimulate government action in the meantime. Even as an unrealized model treaty, it is an important first step toward European disarmament and German cooperation.

The chemical-weapon-free zone would include at least the countries on the border between the two blocs — East and West Germany and Czechoslovakia — and perhaps later, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg and



'And so you see, Senators, with good old American quality control, and . . . GOOD GRIEF, Major! What was that?'

the Netherlands as well. Other nations could join as they wished.

The countries that did participate would not produce or acquire chemical weapons. After a certain grace period, they would also be required to ask other nations to remove all chemical weaponry deployed on their territory or in adjacent countries.

Neither West nor East Germany disposes of its own chemical weapons. The existing stores were produced in the United States and the Soviet Union and are controlled by them in accordance with the defense plans of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. An effective treaty would therefore have to limit the capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union to maneuver their chemical weapons in Central Europe.

We believe that such a regional approach — and the trust that it would build through cooperation and exchange of data — could help the United States and the Soviet Union break their deadlock in the multilateral negotiations about chemical weapons taking place in Geneva.

The ultimate purpose is and remains the worldwide abolition of all chemical weapons. In the interim, however, regional measures are easier to realize, since fewer countries are involved, the problems addressed are more specific and regional treaties would have the best results. All par-

ties to the treaty would be responsible for coming up with measures for national verification, but international verification would be administered by a permanent international commission that would hear complaints and perform on-site inspection of stockpiles and production facilities.

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It has been suggested that this joint effort by the West German Social Democrats and the ruling party of East Germany is meant to demonstrate to the superpowers that smaller countries in the center of a possible future armed conflict will take the initiative for disarmament talks into their own hands.

Other people interpret the agreement as an effort to test the limits of the room for maneuver that the superpowers leave their respective European allies. There could be some truth to both interpretations.

But there was another reason why representatives of the two Germans came together to think about common action: the deep conviction that peace, and never again war, should emerge from German soil.

The New York Times.

American Conservatives Want Troops in Europe

Alvin Bernstein, chairman of the Strategy Department at the U.S. Naval War College:

Probably my number one fear is that we are going to do something like that. We shouldn't. NATO keeps our basic geopolitical stance viable, which is why the destruction of NATO is the prime strategic objective of the Soviet Union. Since Napoleon, the name of the strategic game has been to prevent the unification of Eurasia under a single hegemonic power.

Malcolm Waller, senator from Wyoming:

Unless our forces, together with European forces, are given the weapons and manpower to defeat a Soviet conventional assault preceded by a missile attack, it just does not seem proper to expose American troops to certain catastrophe. We are presently exposing them to such a catastrophe and, in effect, treating them as hostages. We should make them a force able to win — and therefore to deter — or they should come home.

Richard V. Allen, former national security adviser to President Reagan:

Only if we are convinced that Europe no longer wants them. Having our troops in Europe is crucial to our national security interests, and to Europe's. If it were possible to reach a verifiable and balanced agreement on mutual force reductions with the Soviet Union, then we could conceivably withdraw troops at Europe's invitation.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to President Carter:

We should not withdraw all troops, but I agree with Senator Sam Nunn and Henry Kissinger that some reductions are justified, both for military reasons, since it would give us other options, and because I think it is in our interest to set in motion a process in Europe whereby there is a

gradual reduction eventually in both American and Soviet armed forces. A more autonomous Europe is in our geopolitical interest.

James Woolsey, former undersecretary of the navy and adviser to the U.S. delegation at the SALT-II negotiations:

Given the size of the Soviet conventional threat, including their chemical warfare capability, I don't think we should pull troops out of Europe. I can see significant reductions of U.S. manpower only if the West Germans effectively arm their territorial reserve.

Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, president and director of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis:

We should deploy troops in Europe as long as ground forces, maritime capabilities and air power are supplied principally by NATO/European states. The United States has a vital interest in deterring, or preventing, the outbreak of war in Europe because it would be next to impossible for our armed forces to liberate Western Europe if it was seized by the Soviet Union.

Admiral Thomas Moore, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

The number of American troops over there is not significant except in the image context: As long as the American troops are there, the Soviets know they cannot attack Western Europe without getting the United States involved in a war. But I think the Europeans should do their share.

Seymour Weiss, former director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs:

I see no circumstance in the foreseeable future in which it would be in the U.S. interest to withdraw our forces. We aren't keeping troops in Europe simply out of the goodness of our hearts.

Jack Kemp, representative from New York:

I do not believe that withdrawing from Europe is a rational response to concerns that the allies should do more in their own defense.

Heinrich Sonnenfeldt, a senior member of the National Security Council from 1969 to 1974:

The security of Europe is a commitment that requires the military presence of the United States in Europe. There may be circumstances in which I could envisage some rearrangement of forces in Europe, but I can't foresee any circumstances in which the United States could wisely withdraw the totality of its forces.

James T. Hackett, editor of National Security Record, a Heritage Foundation publication:

Following the collapse of the Soviet empire, it would be imprudent to do so prior to that event.

International Herald Tribune.

The Developing World Is No More a Remote Place

By John Maxwell Hamilton

Korean guitars, drums and pianos. Nearly all of the wheat and soybeans raised locally are sold to developing countries via nearby ports.

The Miller-Picking Hattiesburg plant, on average, 50 percent of its custom-made heating, ventilating and air-conditioning units to developing countries.

The newly built Leaf River Forest Products plant, which expects to export 60 percent of its pulp, has targeted Indonesia as one of its best potential customers. The reason? Indonesia has just passed a compulsory education law, and that means the market for books is going to grow.

The University of Southern Mississippi, like all the state's universities, has higher admission standards for foreigners than for Americans. Yet despite the drop last fall in overall enrollment, the number of foreign students increased. In fact, it has doubled in the last three years. Almost all of the university's foreign students come from the Third World.

Some 2,300 Vietnamese make up the most recent group of immigrants to escape poverty and political upheaval for the security of southern Mississippi. A Nigerian doctor came to Hattiesburg in 1977, filling a large void in the black community. Chinese newcomers have opened restaurants that are now filled with clients who once thought of dining out only on country-fried steak and potatoes.

The mother of the 1979 Miss Hattiesburg is a Nicaraguan. One of the major environmental problems in the developing world, deforestation, has caused water shortages in the Panama Canal watershed. These shortages restrict the passage of ships carrying Hattiesburg products and commodities.

A web of ties bind American communities to the Third World. Most large businesses and many small ones in the Hattiesburg area report trade with developing countries. For some, such trade is dramatic.

The Hattiesburg Incorporated chemical plant, the city's largest employer, cut its work force by about one-fifth two years ago when it decided to import resin from China rather than make it locally at twice the cost. The Johnson Music Company built a regional wholesale business on South

Red beans a month to a mission they sponsor in Saltillo, Mexico.

The local Panama Pump Company sold 30 firetrucks units to Thailand through a contract with the Agency for International Development.

A company specializing in anti-corrosion technology offered to pay for the training of two Chinese in its plant. Anti-corrosion technology is important in oil drilling, which is one of the biggest economic activities these days in China. "Like my Daddy used to tell me," said one of the company's owners, "I never made a plug nickel off my enemies, but I've made a fortune off my friends."

This interdependence with the Third World is not static, but an episode in Mississippi's constantly shifting relations with the world. A

century ago, economic troubles drove Mississippi legislators to pass a constitutional amendment defaulting on the state's European debts. Last year Mississippi's largest bank, Deposit Guaranty, reported \$32 million in foreign loans, mostly to financially troubled countries in Latin America.

No one can say what the next 100 years will bring. But a quick look at Hattiesburg shows that, contrary to

Mozambique Looks Increasingly to West

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — When Mozambique celebrated its 10th anniversary of independence from Portugal in June, it was not surprising that the guests included several Russians, who arm this Marxist country, and others from countries professing socialism.

But in the viewing stands was another figure, the British financier Roland (Tiny) Rowland, whose company, Lourho, was once described by Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, as the "unacceptable face of capitalism."

Mr. Rowland was in Mozambique to buy a hotel and some farms. And he, too, was an honored guest.

At the time of independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975, in the heady flush of victory and newly won power, the presence of such a representative of Western acquisitiveness might have seemed unlikely in a nation that saw itself as Communism's new bridgehead.

In the last decade, however, the pressures of war and famine and economic decline have forced Mozambique to embark on a hura toward the West. But a senior Mozambique official said that the shift, accelerated by a U.S.-brokered nonaggression agreement with South Africa last year, seemed to have brought few results.

"There are some," the official said, "who are beginning to say that turning to the West has brought us very little in return."

"And as far as South Africa is concerned, the agreement has given us a dilemma," he said. The nonaggression pact was supposed to halt a widening insurgency promoted by South Africa in Mozambique.

The official said that the accord is becoming "less and less defendable" because the conflict has not stopped, despite South African avowals that it no longer supplies the rebels.

"The problem," the official said, "is that if we tear up the agreement,

the dogs of war will really be unleashed again by the South Africans."

The gloomy view of the West is disputed by some Western envoys, who argue, for instance, that without Western food aid during a crippling drought, many more Mozambicans would have died of hunger.

Moreover, one diplomat said, the people of Mozambique know that their food comes from the United States and elsewhere and so are thankful to Western countries for the rice and butter, as against the Soviet arms supplies.

Yet, to a visitor who has been coming here for the last eight years, the reality seems less comforting, and the evidence seems to point to continued decline that will compel President Samora M. Machel to rely on a variety of outsiders for many years to come.

It is acknowledged that the hope for economic recovery and, increasingly, of acquiring new military skills, lies with the West. To win this support, Mozambique has bowed to Western pressures to join the International Monetary Fund, has signed a trade agreement offered by the European Community to developing countries and has begun several other measures designed to show Western countries that, for all its Socialist slogans, the country is no stooge of Moscow.

That much seems to be accepted by the Reagan administration, which earlier this year sought \$1 million in nonlethal military aid for Mozambique. Congress blocked the move.

Still, the offer heartened some people here, who took it as a sign that the administration did not view Mozambique as a land where the foes of Marxist rulers should be supported, in contrast to places like Angola, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

In acknowledging the failure of Soviet support to counter the insurgent Mozambique National Resistance, Mr. Machel also seems to be

stance, have supplied advanced Mi-24 helicopter gunships for the fight against the insurgents, but the helicopters sit idle at the Maputo airport, without fuel.

The insurgency has paralyzed the nation, but Mozambican officials insist there can be no political settlement with the rebels. Rather, the solution is seen in military terms. There, other problems arise.

At independence, said a Mozambican scholar with close ties to the authorities, the government sought to transform a guerrilla force that had fought the Portuguese into a Soviet-trained and equipped conventional army facing South Africa. That attempt now seems to have been misguided.

"There is a process of rethinking in the army," the scholar said. "There were brilliant guerrilla commanders, but it is very difficult to see them transformed into the commanders of a classical army."



Samora Machel

Malaysia Fears Increasing Influence Of Islamic Extremism in Public Life

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — With national elections expected early next year, political leaders are expressing fear of what they see as the growing influence of Islamic fundamentalism on public life. The government has served notice that it will not tolerate the trend.

"Religious extremism could threaten the very fabric of life and destroy the very success that we have achieved thus far," Musa Hitam, a Moslem who is deputy prime minister and home affairs minister, recently told foreign journalists.

Sectarian revivalism is having profound effects, notably in Iran and other Middle Eastern countries. Here in Southeast Asia, many Malaysians said it poses immediate and immense challenges to their delicately balanced society.

At risk are racial harmony between Chinese and Malays, forged carefully since ethnic riots in 1969, and policies of "positive discrimination" designed to help Malay Moslems overcome economic disadvantages. Beyond that, fundamentalism threatens the open, free-wheeling economy and society credited with making Malaysia one of the Third World's success stories.

About 50 percent of the 14.8 million people are Malay Moslems. Islam is the official religion, but freedom of worship is guaranteed — to Buddhism, Taoism, and other faiths of the Chinese (about 35 percent of the population), to Indian Hindus and Sikhs, and to the Christianity brought by missionaries in British colonial days.

Mr. Musa, the home affairs minister, expressed concern that Moslems would be exploited by dormant revolutionaries. "The Communists just learn to say salam, the Moslem greeting, and they are in your house," he said.

Several Islamic extremists have been detained under the Internal

Security Act. Mr. Musa said: "Communists, racists, religious extremists demand a very, very determined action on our part," he said. "In a multireligious, multiracial society like ours, we just say: 'No nonsense allowed!'"

Equally important, Mr. Musa added, is a campaign to demonstrate to fundamentalists, many of them young people, that Islam is vital and adaptable, with no need to reject progress and social liberalism.

As Malaysian dancers in colorful garments entertained his dinner guests, Mr. Musa said he was encouraging folk arts and asking national television to show the popular, even risqué, sides of Islamic culture in countries such as Egypt and Tunisia. "I want them to know there can be happiness, love ... sin!" he said.

So sensitive is the subject in Kuala Lumpur that when reports of most of Mr. Musa's remarks to the foreign correspondents appeared in local newspapers, his comments on Islam were omitted.

Mr. Musa, who has a graduate degree in international affairs from Britain's Sussex University, said he was aware that steps Malaysia might take to control religious extremism could seem undemocratic in the West.

"It is an irony in the political world," he said, "that the anti-democratic forces would always try to appeal to democratic principles to succeed. They would be the first to be critical of such so-called suppressive laws. But whenever they have the chance to be in power, my God, they go much further than that."

Russians Said to Wreck Beijing Hostel in Anger

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — After an academic year here, the first Soviet students to come to China in more than two decades left for home last month in an violent mood, smashing beer bottles and dormitory windows before leaving, according to foreign students at Beijing University.

Foreigners at the university who talked with the 15 Soviet students from time to time over the school year said they had complained of numerous frustrations. The students, specialists on China fluent in the language, said their access to information had been limited and their advisers useless.

Seen here under the first exchange program between Moscow and Beijing since the early 1960s, the students felt they were being spied on. They often talked and drank in the dormitory corridor to avoid the electronic surveillance devices they were certain had been concealed in their rooms.

After a night of drinking, the students left their dormitory at 6 A.M. on July 5 for the flight home. The other students said, trash was found piled a foot and a half high in the second-floor dormitory corridor, said one student, who asked not to be identified.

"They left everyone with the impression they absolutely despised the Chinese," the student said.

Taken in the sweep of recent history, the dormitory incident would have to be considered a minor affair. But some foreigners here look upon it as a sign that, while China's trade and other contacts with the Soviet Union are expanding, many tensions still plague relations between the two countries.

Foreign students said the incident seemed more significant than the usual student pranks that occur everywhere. The Soviet students were specialists from leading institutions.

A British Officer Caught With Gun Near Royal Castle

United Press International

LONDON — An army warrant officer carrying a loaded pistol was arrested in Scotland near Balmoral Castle, where Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the British royal family were vacationing, the Defense Ministry said Tuesday.

But officials denied reports that senior army officers feared that the man, who was absent without leave, had planned to assassinate the queen.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that the warrant officer, Paul Rowan, went AWOL Aug. 12 from near the central English town of Leicester with "a pistol and some ammunition." He said that Mr. Rowan was arrested Friday within several miles of Balmoral Castle.

The Leicester police said that Mr. Rowan belonged to the Royal Corps and was attached at the Glen Parva barracks in Wigston, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) northwest of London.

The Daily Star newspaper quoted an officer as saying that Mr. Rowan had "severe personal problems." The Star said that Mr. Rowan reached the northwest Scottish port of Aberdeen by train during the weekend and then hijacked an army vehicle. Military patrols had been set up around the castle, the newspaper said.

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LONGEVITY SECRET — John Evans, the oldest man in Britain, was 108 on Monday. The former Welsh miner from Swansea puts it down to not drinking or smoking.

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INSIGHTS

New Cities, Old Problems in Pretoria's Homelands

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

EKANDUSTRIA, South Africa — The brochure touts with bustle and hope. Here, at an industrial site straddling the nominal and invisible border between a so-called black homeland and white South Africa, 29 industries have been set up and 22 factories are being built. Nearby, a new town called Ekangala is rising; its population is projected to be 300,000 by the year 2000.

Build here, the officials say, and there will be subsidies for wages and construction costs and the importing of raw materials.

To the north, at Sibaybuswa, where a government dependent on Pretoria sits in offices converted from a school, the capital already is overstretched. And so, in the manner of Tanzania or Nigeria, a new capital is to be built further south, closer to the heart of the homeland called KwaNdebele, 50 miles (81 kilometers) from Pretoria.

On a tour of KwaNdebele earlier this month, President Pieter W. Botha called it "this wonderful young country."

A visitor might find it difficult to understand the euphoria over what seems a stretch of scrub, carved from South Africa to produce a homeland for people of Ndebele descent. Its budget is made up mostly of South African subsidies, and most of its workers commute at least 80 miles each day in buses to jobs in Pretoria. All of them, under existing laws, would lose their claim to South African citizenship when Kwa-

Ndebele is declared independent, possibly late next year.

Amid the worst racial crisis in years to be prompted by the policies of apartheid, a central strand of those policies continues with the construction of the homelands. The process reveals something about the blacks with whom Mr. Botha wishes to negotiate South Africa's future.

SOUTH Africa has created 10 homelands, three and four — Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda — have been given an independence that no one in South Africa recognizes. In all, the homelands cover 13 percent of the country, and according to official census figures they are home to more than half of South Africa's 23 million blacks.

The smallest of the six that have not been declared independent is called QwaQwa, with roughly 120,000 acres (48,490 hectares), sandwiched between white farmland and the Drakensberg Mountains. The biggest is KwaZulu, home to the nation's six million Zulu descendants. South Africa has spent millions to buy white farmland for black homeland settlement, and the implication of Mr. Botha's visit was that the spending will go on.

Construction of the new KwaNdebele capital according to Philip Kotzenberg, general manager of the KwaNdebele National Development Corp., will cost the equivalent of \$12 million to \$15 million. The homeland itself, which covers 250,000 acres, is to be expanded to more than 650,000 acres with the acquisition of more farmland from whites.

The annual budget of KwaNdebele — which has provided, among other things, schools, clinics and a fleet of silver Mercedes-Benz sedans for the eight ministers who rule over 400,000 people — is equivalent to \$34.5 million, of which \$27.5 million comes directly from South Africa.

Explaining the growing population, which was officially put at only 160,000 five years ago, Mr. Kotzenberg spoke of a great return of Ndebeles. Yet according to unofficial figures, less than half the population is Ndebele.

To cynics, this place of barren ground and poor homes seems less a homeland than a labor pool for the distant markets of South Africa's industrial heartland. In this view, it has filled quickly not because of tribal yearnings but because many blacks have been left by law with nowhere else to go and are wanted in white South Africa only for their labor.

The buses here begin running at 4 A.M., carrying workers to distant places and returning late in the evening; the fares are subsidized to ease the daily migration. Some men rise before their children awake and return after they go to sleep.

When he came to Ekandustria on Aug. 9 in a military helicopter, Mr. Botha was greeted by Chief Minister Simon S. Skosana. The two men, along with ministers and aides, conferred for four hours and a half.

"We again showed," Mr. Botha said, "that we could sit around a table and discuss our problems."

Yet Mr. Skosana has little in the way of a constituency, and other black leaders, who reject people like him as puppets, see the country's problems differently.

Speaking at a recent funeral, Bishop Des-

mond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and the first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, said, "It is quite simple how to solve our crisis."

Appealing to Mr. Botha, Bishop Tutu said: "Please release our leaders who are in jail. Allow our leaders who are in exile to return home and then sit and talk with our leaders, for our people do not want to fight."

The reference was clearly to the African National Congress, the most prominent of the outlawed groups fighting white minority rule. Its leaders are the imprisoned Nelson Mandela and the exiled Oliver Tambo.

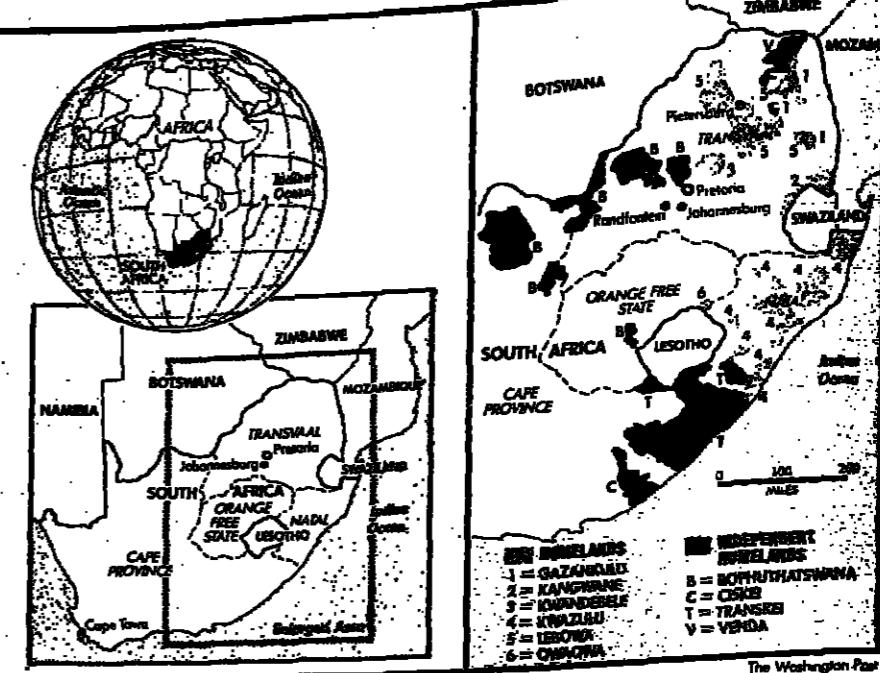
Earlier this year, Mr. Botha offered to free Mr. Mandela if he renounced violence. The offer was refused, and Mr. Mandela presented his own demands, including the legalization of his group. Since then there has been no public indication of progress toward a meeting of the two men.

By coming to KwaNdebele, shortly after refusing to meet with Bishop Tutu, Mr. Botha seemed to be saying that whatever else happened, he wished to consolidate support among the leaders of the homelands rather than confront more demanding figures.

Among its other consequences, apartheid has splintered black leadership, reinforced tribal distinctions and nurtured political divisions.

Chief Gathla Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu homeland, KwaZulu, boasts the best-organized and biggest political organization, Inkatha, and many white businessmen say they believe that no settlement of the nation's problems can be brokered without him.

Yet Chief Buthelezi has refused to talk with



The Washington Post

Mr. Botha unless the president offers a "declaration of intent" to embark on more sweeping changes that he has made so far.

The chief, in turn, is spurned by radicals in black townships, who accuse him of working in the apartheid system. The Zulu leader himself reserves only harsh and bitter words for the African National Congress and its leaders.

The tangle of conflicting personalities and the increasing radicalism of the black townships

might give Mr. Botha scant comfort, even if talks were held. But in KwaNdebele, he found some solace. As the president left Ekandustria on Friday, P.J.M. Kumunu, the minister of education and culture of the homeland, offered praise.

"I must congratulate you on the firm stand you have taken to restore law and order," Mr. Kumunu said, referring to South Africa's emergency decree. "You can count on our support."

Peres Emerges as Israel's Preferred Leader — at Expense of Likud

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After almost a year as the head of Israel's national unity government, Prime Minister Shimon Peres has established himself as the dominant figure in Israeli politics today, according to Israeli political experts.

Mr. Peres, they note, has been far more successful in dealing with Israel's economic problems and ending the country's involvement in Lebanon than many people had predicted when he took office last Sept. 13. It is his success in these areas that appears to have led to his new popularity.

However, the pollsters, consultants and other political experts say that Mr. Peres has been less successful in extending his personal popularity to his party. They say that within his party, the Labor alignment, he has failed to bring forward the new faces and new approaches that would attract more of Israel's growing numbers of Sephardic Jews.

Moreover, while Mr. Peres has put together cabinet majorities for healing the economy and withdrawing from Lebanon, critics within his party and analysts on the left say he has fallen short in defining a direction for Israel and in educating the public in the values in which he believes.

For the most part, he has taken a soft-spoken approach so as not to upset the delicate balance in his cabinet. The result, the pollsters and other experts say, has been that the only strong voices in Israeli politics now seem to come from the far right.

"Considering that he took over with a divided cabinet and a demoralized country, Peres has made some real achievements," said Ze'ev Chafets, a political consultant who is a former political activist for the conservative Likud bloc. "Before he took office, I was calling Peres a lifetime .235 hitter, to put it in baseball terms. But this year he was definitely the Most Valuable Player. This year he lived up to his potential."

Since becoming prime minister, the Israeli political experts say, Mr. Peres has essentially transformed his image: the widely disliked politician, associated with backroom deals, appears today as a dignified, self-confident statesman. His party now views him not as a liability, but as an asset.

A poll conducted by the Modiai Ezrahi Applied Research Center and published a week ago by the newspaper Ma'ariv found that 47.3 percent of the public preferred Mr. Peres as prime minister, while 6.6 percent chose Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader.

TWO years ago, the Labor Party was plagued by infighting between Mr. Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, while Likud was solidly united behind Menachem Begin. Now Likud seems to be fraying, with Ariel



United Press International
Prime Minister Shimon Peres addressing the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in Jerusalem.

Sharon, David Levy and Moshe Arens maneuvering to succeed Mr. Shamir or even, perhaps, to overtake him. And Mr. Peres is the undisputed leader of his party.

Whereas for years Likud under Mr. Begin was associated with the "national interest" and the political center, that mantle now belongs to Mr. Peres, the political experts said.

"The primary victim of Peres's success has been the Likud," Mr. Chafets said. "The Likud is finding itself caught between a competent centrist leader, Peres, and the extreme right wing of Kahane. They are having trouble main-

taining an identity. What we are seeing now, in fact, is the real backlash from the loss of Begin." His reference was to Rabbi Meir Kahane, whose view that all Arabs should be expelled from Israel has been gaining popularity.

A recent opinion poll in the newspaper Ha'adot found that if elections were held now for Israel's parliament, the 120-member Knesset, Labor would win 51 seats, compared to 44 in the election held last year, and the Likud 33, compared to 41. Most of the Likud losses would be to the far right.

Likud leaders say such polls fail to reflect the real public mood. They cite others taken months

before previous elections that showed them far behind and were proved wrong.

"It is just a beauty contest now," said Mr. Arens, a minister without portfolio. "If elections come, our traditional support will be there."

According to the 50-month agreement to form a national unity coalition that was signed by Likud and Labor last September, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are scheduled to switch jobs on Oct. 14, 1986. Thus far, neither party has been prepared to break the agreement and try to form a narrow-based coalition or call new elections.

However, with Mr. Peres riding high, more and more Labor supporters seem to be looking

for an issue on which to force a showdown with Likud.

Mr. Peres says he intends to carry out the rotation agreement. In the past his enemies depicted him as a man who did not keep promises and he cannot afford to appear to go back on a deal.

It seems clear, however, that Mr. Peres's strategy is to press ahead with the peace process with Egypt and Jordan in the hope of creating a breakthrough that would force Mr. Shamir to walk out of the government on an issue of principle that both men could then take to the electorate.

Two achievements appear to have propelled

Mr. Peres in the public eye during his first 11 months. Working closely with Mr. Shamir, the defense minister, he was able to put together a majority for withdrawing most of the Israeli troops from Lebanon by winning over several members of the Likud faction in the 25-member national unity government and solidly lining up the Labor members.

Mr. Shamir opposed the withdrawal plan. But it is now clear that Mr. Peres read the mood of the Israeli electorate correctly, while Mr. Shamir miscalculated. With all but a few hundred Israeli troops out of Lebanon, the war has become a distant memory for most Israelis — which is why security experts describe the deal as one of the worst decisions made by any Israeli government, one that could encourage terrorism and undermine the rule of law.

A third criticism, usually from within Mr. Peres's party and from leftist political analysts, is that Mr. Peres has not used his position to educate and lead the public, shaping values on key political issues.

Mr. Peres's critics note that he was almost silent last month when a group of Jewish terrorists were convicted of murder and other crimes, and rightist leaders were calling them "good boys" who deserved to be pardoned. Some of his critics say Mr. Peres also has been less than straightforward on the question of a territorial compromise on the West Bank. He boasts privately of having stopped settlements, but does not publicly argue against the settlement program.

"The only clear position being heard anymore is from the extreme right," said Shlomo Avineri, a political theorist. "Leadership is not just doing the right thing that makes sense in a committee. It is giving people a clear message of where you are heading."

Aides to Mr. Peres counter that he would rather work quietly on the inside — saying that he has indeed stopped all new settlement building — than loudly on the outside. They say he is willing sometimes to stifle his real feelings, for example by supporting a ban on pork, in order to be able to work with the religious parties whose support he needs.

"If we want to achieve things, we have to be a majority," said one associate of Mr. Peres. "There is no majority here without partners from the religious parties. We would rather put up with them than be a rhetorical minority again."

Cumulative trauma injuries such as carpal tunnel syndrome, an inflammation of wrist ligaments that ultimately can cause a person to lose strength in his or her grip.

Acting at the request of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in 1981 released the first comprehensive evaluation of the job stress problem among VDT operators.

The major finding was that working with VDTs was associated with high levels of job stress, the report noted. The survey showed that significantly more clerical VDT operators reported job stress problems than did professional users of VDTs, or control subjects.

The health issues that are the subject of the most intense debate are whether terminals emit dangerous levels of radiation and whether using a terminal can have harmful effects on a pregnant woman.

Last year Donald Millar, director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said that radiation emissions from VDTs are not hazardous. However, he cautioned Congress: "Although we do not see any physiologic mechanisms whereby VDTs could impair reproductive function, as yet we do not have the information to definitive rule out an effect of VDTs on reproduction."

Nonetheless, there have been several reported clusters of problems in pregnancy in the United States and Europe.

For example, at a United Airlines reservation center in San Francisco, there were problems with 24 of 49 pregnancies among the workers there, according to a report by the National Association of Working Women. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health conducted an evaluation but said it could not reach any "substantive conclusions" because not enough women responded to the survey.

In June, the Service Employees Union and National Association of Working Women announced plans for a \$1-million, four-year study to determine if there is a connection between use of the VDT and pregnancy problems.

The VDT: Typhoid Mary or a Vision of the Future?

Legislative battles erupt over regulation of the video display terminals that are changing millions of U.S. jobs

By Henry Weinstein
Los Angeles Times Service

SALEM, Oregon — Over the past four years, a legislative battle has developed across the United States over efforts by women's groups and labor unions to regulate the video display terminal, an electronic tool that is dramatically changing millions of jobs.

The video display terminal, or VDT, is a computerized hybrid of the typewriter and the television set, and it is rapidly making the typewriter obsolete. About 13 million Americans now use VDTs, and the electronics industry estimates that 60 million terminals will be in use in the United States by the turn of the century.

The person who takes airline reservations on the telephone, dispatches service for a leaking gas line, transcribes doctors' reports in a hospital, answers questions about the cost of an auto insurance policy or writes or edits a newspaper article now is or soon will be using a VDT. It is the foundation stone of the automated office.

Legislation has been introduced in 20 states seeking some type of regulation of VDTs. Proponents have cited scientific studies showing that many workers who use the seemingly innocuous electronic appliances are suffering from eyestrain and fatigue, backaches and head-

aches, debilitating wrist injuries and psychological stress.

So far, lobbyists for both the VDT manufacturers and the companies with large numbers of employees using the terminals have convinced the legislatures that no laws are needed. They argue that VDTs are safe and that any stress problems can be solved through the voluntary efforts of employers. The vast majority of bills die in legislative committees.

The coalition's chairman, Larry Zippin, said that concern over VDTs is similar to the response that other new products encountered when they came on the market.

"I remember when we got a television, my mother said to keep the light on and stay six feet away," Mr. Zippin said. "I remember concern over microwave ovens. It takes a little while for new technology to be accepted."

An Oregon state senator, Margie Hendrikson, a Democrat who introduced the bill that Mr. Atiyeh vetoed, is troubled by the contention that enacting legislation would send a "bad signal" to the business community. "Germany has regulations and no one can say they're anti-economic development," she said.

West Germany's law includes detailed VDT regulations covering a wide range of factors. These include the design of the terminal, the size, luminance and flicker rate of the characters on the terminal screen. In addition, the regulations require that the desks on which the terminals are placed be of a certain height and width, and that the keyboard be detachable, with a certain tilt and a nonreflective finish.

Several of the bills introduced this year were considerably more sweeping than the one in Oregon. For example:

• A California measure would have set health and safety guidelines and ergonomic standards for terminal operators. It would have

directed employers to ensure that all work station equipment, including VDT components and light sources, be adjustable.

• A measure introduced in Connecticut would have required employers to inspect and maintain VDTs twice a year and to provide annual ophthalmologic exams for workers.

• An Iowa bill would have required adjustable furniture, ways to reduce glare, mandatory rest breaks and alternative work during pregnancy.

• A proposed law in Maryland would have combined equipment design standards, radiation testing and right-to-know provisions requiring employers to provide detailed information to employees about the known and suspected dangers of working on terminals.

ARTS / LEISURE

Redgrave and Pryce Revitalize 'Seagull'

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The right to re-think, and often drastically to recast, a classical production some weeks after it has first been shown to the press is one taken for granted by Royal Shakespeare Company directors moving shows from Stratford to the Barbican but it

THE LONDON STAGE

remains almost totally unknown to directors working in the commercial theater in Britain, so what is going on at the Queen's Theatre is more than a little fascinating.

There, as nowhere else along Shaftesbury Avenue, the house-full notices are out six nights a week for a production of "The Seagull" starring Vanessa Redgrave and Jo-

graves took when the play was last seen at the Queen's 20 years ago. She also, it seems, felt that certain productions deserve to live on after the original cast had departed.

We therefore have a radically revitalized "Seagull," with Pryce in addition to Redgrave in an otherwise largely unchanged cast. Because both are quintessentially and totally theatrical creatures, the Arkadina and Trigorin return to center stage and to full strength. Having given us the most haunting Nina of years since World War II (a performance very nearly matched here by her daughter), Redgrave now gives us an unexpected Arkadina, a languid, cigarette-smoking Bloomsbury figure rather closer to Virginia Woolf than to the barn-storming Russian touring actress one might have anticipated. In Sturridge's much-rethought production (which now resembles a Remur country-house movie of the 1930s), that works well enough, while Pryce achieves a fine, edgy intensity as Trigorin.

This is the Charles Sturridge production that opened earlier this year at the Oxford Playhouse then moved to the Lyric Hammersmith to a rather mixed critical reception. At the time it starred Samantha Eggar and John Hunt, neither of whom had spent much of their recent careers on stage, and as the director had also come to it from years in studios (most memorably as the director of television's "Bridgestone Revisited"), the whole affair had an oddly detached and filmic quality in which the principals seemed to be standing around waiting for close-ups that never came.

□

The best Trigorin I ever saw was a much-understated English comic actor and dramatist called Hugh Williams, at the Saville for John Clements in a 1956 revival. His son Simon is now to be found a few doors away at the Apollo heading the cast of "Fighting Chance," a hospital drama by N.J. Crisp, which seems to have been cobbled together in order to give Elizabeth Quinn (the deaf actress from "Children of a Lesser God") another tug at our heartstrings. She is cast as one of six patients in a residential rehabilitation center for neurologically impaired victims.

We also get Williams as a cynical journalist, Brian Marshall as the ward's cheery wheelchair joker, Victor Maddern as an injured crane driver, Lewis Jones as a city executive and Robin MacDonald as a vaguely dramatized semi-documentary about techniques of recovery, and our admiration to the way that Quinn has taught herself to speak ought not to defuse a deep sense of indignation at the appalling quality of the dialogue she has been asked to deliver. Because of her, "Fighting Chance" may survive at the box office for a month or two, but it remains a desperately underwritten and stereotyped play that has no right to benefit from such remarkable physical and theatrical talents.

DOONESBURY**Edinburgh Fringe Growing**

The Associated Press

EDINBURGH — The Edinburgh Festival Fringe is bigger than ever this year, with more than 6,000 entertainers in 1,080 companies — up from 800 last year — giving 8,000 performances in three weeks.

"The Fringe exists because there is an intense demand for it," said its administrator, Michael Dale, 35. "One of my jobs is not to make it something it doesn't want to be."

The Fringe started in 1947 with eight Scottish and English groups who invited themselves to the first Edinburgh International Festival.

Fringe companies and performers, professional and amateur, present plays, musicals, cabaret, operas, mime, dance, children's shows, folk events and exhibitions.

Jessica Susmar, 22, a professional

actress with Festival Theater USA of Los Angeles, is at the Fringe for the second time with 37 others in her company.

"We are not getting paid for coming. We do it for our own enjoyment and because we have nothing like it back home," she said.

Nancy Cole, a Chicago native who has lived in Paris since 1963, is doing a new solo show called "With Love, John Lennon" this year. She first appeared on the Fringe in 1969 and two good reviews took her to 35 countries with her piece "Gertude Stein's Gertrude Stein."

"Anybody in the world who creates something can put it on here, get reviews, meet people, shows ideas and influences, and it's an inspiration and incentive to create new work," Cole said.

The Rova Quartet: "Totally committed to keeping this group together."

Rova Quartet: Unaccompanied Saxes in Vanguard

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Somebody once said that all new ideas go through three stages — the joke, the threat and the obvious. The Rova Saxophone Quartet may be just about reaching the obvious.

Eight years ago when they formed their cooperative, the idea of four saxophones playing abstract music without a rhythm accompaniment was a joke indeed. But today's avant-garde is theanguard of tomorrow, and unaccompanied saxophone ensembles have since appeared all over the world.

Experimental, complex, intellectual, their music is still well ahead of established forms. It is "free" in that the four construct their own boundaries. According to one member, John Raskin, one Rova "territory" goes like this:

American Elle Makes Debut

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Elle, an American fashion and style magazine published by Rupert Murdoch, made its debut Tuesday. Based on the French fashion magazine of the same name, the monthly will be sold at newsstands in 50 top U.S. markets for \$2.50.

The new publication is international in scope, said its publisher, Marybeth Russell. "People's sensibilities have been touched by a lot of different things," she said. "Travel to Europe is a key one. People's sights go beyond our shores in terms of cuisine, lifestyle, fashion, travel."

Working in a yogurt factory, Larry Ochs runs Metalanguage, a small record company dealing in ethnic artists.

"Rova" is an acronym for their last names. They are all in their early 30s. They have just completed their 10th album, "Saxophone Diplomacy" (Hat Art), recordings of five performances from a 1984 tour of the Soviet Union.

That tour's circumstances reveal the joys and hazards of the avant-garde life. Raskin recounted the voyage with a minimum of flourish and a maximum of coaxing. His sober verbal caution was in direct contrast to the high-risk business he was describing. He seemed to be thinking, "Cool it, enough risks already."

"Our tour was arranged by Friendship Ambassadors, an organization that arranges for amateur U.S. artistic organizations to tour the Soviet Union. Rova traveled with the West Virginia State Jazz Band. But the Leningrad city council canceled our concert in their city. They claimed we were professionals masquerading as amateurs. And as a matter of fact we had been named jazz band of the year by the Leningrad jazz club. We were amazed at how well known we were."

"We decided to try and continue the tour on our own. We only had 12-day tourist visas. We arranged our own concerts, played with Russian musicians, walked down the street with the video crew that was traveling with us."

The situation there is confusing. I can't figure a lot of it out. The video guys shot the concerts and interviewed anybody they felt like talking to. There was no trouble.

Included in the sales figures.

Advanced Total issues New Lms Volume up Volume down

NYSE Most Actives**Dow Jones Averages****NYSE Index****NYSE Diaries****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Tuesday's NYSE Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. 91,230,886

Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 67,720,000

Prev consolidated close 83,723,100

Tables include the nationwide prices used to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect lots trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries**NASDAQ Index****Closed****Closed****Open****Open****High****High****Low****Low****Close****Close****Chg/pe****Chg/pe****Vol.****Vol.****Wk. Chg.****Wk. Chg.****Yr. Chg.****Yr. Chg.****Chg.****Chg.****Chg. %****Chg. %**

AMEX prices	P.10	Surveillance reports
NYSE prices	P. 7	Futures markets
CSE, Inc./News P. 8	Gold markets	
Commodities P. 9	Interest rates	
Currency rates	P. 9	Market summary
Commodities	P. 12	Options
Dividends	P. 12	Stocks
	P. 12	Other markets

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Tailoring the Résumé To Sell You Anywhere

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Summer is a good time to update your résumé. To maximize your chances of getting a job with different companies of your résumé to suit the nationality of the company.

Résumés throughout Europe, according to recruiters, are becoming increasingly standardized on the U.S. and British models: a clear, concise statement that runs no more than one or two pages listing degrees and jobs in reverse chronological order and giving the address of the university and company, the nature of the company and a short description of duties and responsibilities.

Often lacking in European résumés are specifics about the job itself that can be helpful to both the candidate and the employer: a short description of the company; the number of people managed; for a marketing or sales job, the amount of sales generated in a year; for a senior post, the amount of the budget under your control.

"In France, people don't know how to do their résumés; they're no better than dishrags. Because executives aren't used to moving much, they never give the size of the company or what the company does, for example," says Marie-Agnès Flamard-Guy, an associate director with Russell Reynolds & Associates, the French subsidiary of the U.S. executive-search firm.

BUT, depending on the job and the company, a U.S.-type résumé may not be entirely appropriate. The more traditional the company, the more that the résumé should follow the national style either by including some details not usually available in U.S.-type résumés or by omitting some information that a future employer may find culturally offensive.

• Personal data: Most European countries do not have nondiscriminatory laws similar to those that exist in the United States. As a result, the employer is entitled to know certain details about you. The standard practice is to give age, sex, nationality, marital status and the number of children.

"In the United States, it is a big no-no to ask someone his age. In France, it would surprise candidates if you didn't ask them," says Marc Lamy, a vice president with Korn Ferry SA in Paris, the French subsidiary of the U.S. executive-search firm. "The employer is entitled to get certain information on the candidate. It is a pyrrhic victory if six months later the candidate doesn't work out because of certain personal data the employer didn't know about."

In France, candidates for executive jobs are expected to send a photograph with their résumé. "Good-looking, well-dressed executives certainly have a better chance," says one headhunter with a Paris-based U.S. search firm.

In Switzerland, a country that has a highly developed civil defense system, it helps to include your rank and function in the military.

In West Germany and Belgium, it is still common for older executives to include the name of their parents and their parents' profession.

"Sometimes you get the whole breeding," says Anders H. Borg, a partner with N.V. Berndsen International SA in Brussels, a subsidiary of the Danish executive-search firm. "It is characteristic of a traditional and hierarchical society where people still think they can get a free ride because of who their parents are. To us, it's laughable."

• Career objectives. In general in Europe it is considered uncouth to blow your own horn and state ambitious career goals. "On U.S. résumés, you get the 'I'm the best, I'm the greatest, I'm the star' attitude. In France that attitude is not well received," says Mr. Lamy of Korn Ferry in Paris. Nonetheless some head-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		Aug. 20									
Amsterdam	\$ 1.714	E. 4.855	DM. 1.025	Fr. 1.250	G. 1.458	I. 1.559	L. 1.559	SL. 1.559	S. 1.559	Yen 127.00	Z. 1.559
Bremen	1.3475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.3475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (B)	1.3475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.3475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (C)	2.6710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	1.0274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 SDR	1.0274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Closes in London and Zurich. Ranges in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M.

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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sks.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
A												
7 1/2	3 1/2	ADI In				26	29	5	5	5	—	16
18	5 1/2	ALI Lab s	.20	20	79	146	16	16	16	16	+ 2	26
22 1/2	12	AMC	.15	9	15	39	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1	26
5 1/2	2 1/2	AM Int'l				150	314	36	36	36	+ 1	26
88 1/2	46	ATT Fed	5.07	6.2		815	102	25	25	25	+ 1	26
6	2 1/2	AchievePr				10	24	2	2	2	+ 1	26
18 1/2	9 1/2	Action				344	126	2	2	2	+ 1	26
6 1/2	3 1/2	Adcom				75	24	2	2	2	+ 1	26
1 1/2	1 1/2	Adcom				100	24	2	2	2	+ 1	26
1 1/2	1 1/2	Adam Rs				111	24	2	2	2	+ 1	26
20 1/2	18 1/2	AD Rusl	.14	6	17	38	25	24	24	24	+ 1	26
21 1/2	15 1/2	Adobe	.28	1.2	21	92	175	175	175	175	+ 1	26
8 1/2	4	Aeromc				70	4	4	4	4	+ 1	26
57 1/2	29 1/2	AFLP B's	.40	1.3	21	187	474	474	474	474	+ 1	26
9 1/2	5 1/2	AlExpo				21	30	6	6	6	+ 1	26
13 1/2	5 1/2	AlCal				5	105	109	109	109	+ 1	26
13 1/2	5 1/2	AlComco	1.20	9.2		105	12	12	12	12	+ 1	26
100 1/2	65 1/2	AlComco				81	14	4	4	4	+ 1	26
9 1/2	6 1/2	AlComn				9	9	9	9	9	+ 1	26
3 1/2	2	AlCoTre				12	5	5	5	5	+ 1	26
9 1/2	5 1/2	AlCoAlo				1	8	8	8	8	+ 1	26
19	1 1/2	AlCoHain	.05	4	43	130	117	117	117	117	+ 1	26
36	30	AlCoos pf	3.75	11.0		2602	344	34	34	34	+ 1	26
28 1/2	13 1/2	AlCoOp				157	224	214	214	214	+ 1	26
18 1/2	10 1/2	Almond	.20	1.5	17	99	129	57	57	57	+ 1	26
11 1/2	5 1/2	Almoco				121	121	57	57	57	+ 1	26
13 1/2	5 1/2	AlmBir	.15	12	5	114	114	57	57	57	+ 1	26
13 1/2	5 1/2	AlmBir	1.00	2.1	13	10	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
42 1/2	18 1/2	AlmCir				195	23	31	31	31	+ 1	26
9	5 1/2	AlmCir				25	2302	54	54	54	+ 1	26
12 1/2	4 1/2	AlmHIM				10	628	628	628	628	+ 1	26
8 1/2	4 1/2	AlmOrcl				5	89	89	89	89	+ 1	26
17 1/2	7 1/2	AMARZ	.52	2.5	42	13	15	15	15	15	+ 1	26
18 1/2	12 1/2	AMARZ	.52	2.7	42	10	14	15	15	15	+ 1	26
3 1/2	2 1/2	AMBld				339	315	315	315	315	+ 1	26
8 1/2	3 1/2	AMCir				18	3	3	3	3	+ 1	26
3 1/2	2 1/2	AMCPA v				8	12	12	12	12	+ 1	26
16 1/2	12 1/2	APAC	.24b	1.6	18	8	14	14	14	14	+ 1	26
8 1/2	5 1/2	APRity				3	75	75	75	75	+ 1	26
16 1/2	11 1/2	AR Royln	.25	6.5		171	134	13	13	13	+ 1	26
6	3 1/2	ASCIE				32	22	5	5	5	+ 1	26
3 1/2	1 1/2	Amplst	.96	3.8		17	54	2	2	2	+ 1	26
6	3 1/2	Andal				17	54	2	2	2	+ 1	26
8	2	AndalCo				15	24	24	24	24	+ 1	26
15 1/2	10	Andrea	.72	6.4	18	35	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
10 1/2	5 1/2	Andreas				18	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
20	10	Andrea v				20	61	15	15	15	+ 1	26
3 1/2	2 1/2	AngoPrl				6	99	35	35	35	+ 1	26
7 1/2	5 1/2	Arley n				6	50	6	6	6	+ 1	26
11 1/2	7 1/2	Armitr				17	2	5	5	5	+ 1	26
12 1/2	7 1/2	Armel s				13	19	8	8	8	+ 1	26
24	12 1/2	ArrowA	.20	2.3	13	3	204	95	95	95	+ 1	26
24	16 1/2	Arundl				20	75	95	95	95	+ 1	26
3 1/2	6 1/2	ASimt g	.15	1.6		306	125	125	125	125	+ 1	26
17 1/2	7 1/2	Asimt pf	1.80	13.8		1	13	13	13	13	+ 1	26
1 1/2	1 1/2	AshCM				115	14	14	14	14	+ 1	26
B												
4 1/2	3 1/2	BAT In	.14b	3.3	6	2900	4%	4%	4%	4%	+ 1	26
22 1/2	17 1/2	BDM s	.26	145	246	24	24	24	24	24	+ 1	26
10 1/2	10 1/2	BSN				16	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
10 1/2	7 1/2	BaldwIn wt				184	10	95	95	95	+ 1	26
22 1/2	22 1/2	BanD	2.40	9.5		7	34	34	34	34	+ 1	26
24 1/2	22 1/2	BanD	2.40	9.5		10	272	272	272	272	+ 1	26
4 1/2	2 1/2	BanDld	.40	4.4	15	74	74	74	74	74	+ 1	26
9 1/2	4 1/2	BarnEl				4	376	3	3	3	+ 1	26
2 1/2	2 1/2	BartvRG				13	424	424	424	424	+ 1	26
13 1/2	10 1/2	Barruch	.57	34	17	114	104	104	104	104	+ 1	26
22 1/2	16 1/2	BeidBik	1.88	16.4		114	114	11	11	11	+ 1	26
4 1/2	4 1/2	Belltron	.32	1.1	14	9	34	34	34	34	+ 1	26
20 1/2	16 1/2	BergBr	.32	1.1	14	705	276	276	276	276	+ 1	26
5 1/2	3 1/2	BerkCo	.42	12.2		2	34	34	34	34	+ 1	26
22 1/2	18 1/2	BetcCo	.32	9	41	41	224	224	224	224	+ 1	26
24 1/2	19 1/2	BetcCo	.32	15	15	24	15	15	15	15	+ 1	26
21 1/2	17 1/2	BirkMu	1.00	4.4	11	24	24	22	22	22	+ 1	26
19 1/2	9 1/2	BirkMu				11	141	141	141	141	+ 1	26
24 1/2	14 1/2	Biscom s	.60	2.2	9	6	27	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	26
17 1/2	12 1/2	BlockE				72	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	26
19 1/2	13 1/2	BloomA	.45	2.8	8	9	14%	14%	14%	14%	+ 1	26
18 1/2	12 1/2	BloomP's				21	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
18 1/2	10 1/2	BowlVol				21	114	114	114	114	+ 1	26
10 1/2	9 1/2	BowlWa	.44	4.2	10	18	10	10	10	10	+ 1	26
5 1/2	2 1/2	Bowmnr	.44	2.5	17	44	5%	5%	5%	5%	+ 1	26
24 1/2	19 1/2	BrcnG	1.40	29	10	3	224	224	224	224	+ 1	26
17 1/2	15 1/2	BrmFPA	1.00	2.9	11	18	349	349	349	349	+ 1	26
22 1/2	17 1/2	BrmFPA	1.00	2.6	11	18	372	372	372	372	+ 1	26
5 1/2	3 1/2	Buch Pf				15	314	314	314	314	+ 1	26
4 1/2	2 1/2	Buell	.50	10.8		1	1	204	204	204	+ 1	26
3 1/2	2 1/2	Bush n	.40	2.1	6	10	7%	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	26

S&P 500 Stock Index																			
13	4%	Cordish	18	7	96	956	956	-16											
13%	5%	Corel	18	2	146	1494	1494	+16											
13%	5%	Corel Corp	18	10	114	103	103	+16											
13%	5%	Corporation	18	200	454	454	454	+16											
13%	3%	Costa	18	3	154	159	159	+16											
13%	2%	Costa Rica	18	10	294	294	294	+16											
13%	4%	Costa Rica	18	2	546	546	546	+16											
14%	10%	CentriSe	18	17	124	124	124	+16											
4%	2%	Chimex	18	16	287	214	214	+16											
17%	12%	Chimex	18	52	58	3	138	138	+16										
29%	17%	Chimex	18	16	18	669	244	+26											
7%	5%	Chimex	18	75	103	40	746	746	+16										
7%	5%	Chimex	18	11	7	186	186	+16											
24%	7%	Chitrix	18	20	243	341	341	+16											
11%	11%	Chitrix	18	6	9	25	204	+16											
11%	11%	Chitrix	18	16	12	12	12	+16											
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4%	2%	Chitrix	18	16	287	214	214	+16											
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29%	17%	Chitrix	18	16	18	669	244	+26											
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11%	11%	Chitrix	18	6	9	25	204	+16											
11%	11%	Chitrix	18	16	12	12</													

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
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Kredietbank International Group
J. Henry Schroder Waggon & Co. Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
S.C. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Paribas Capital Markets
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Société Générale
Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amro International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca di Credito Commerciale e Mobiliare S.A.	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Manusardi & C.
Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited	Bank of Helsinki Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank J. Vontobel & Co. AG	Banque de Belcius S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Indosuez
Banque Paribas Belgique S.A./Paribas Bank België N.V.		Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Chemical Bank International Limited
Citicorp Investment Bank Limited	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S
County Bank Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Succursale de Luxembourg	Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.	Credit Industriel et Commercial de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais	Den norske Creditbank Luxembourg S.A.	Daiwa Europe Limited
Den Danske Bank	Enskilda Securities-Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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IBJ International Limited	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)	F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V.	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets	Mitsubishi Finance International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Nippon European Bank S.A. LTCB Group	Nomura International Limited	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv
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Salomon Brothers International Limited		Rabobank Nederland
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, Luxembourg		Sarasin International Securities Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken Group	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Sumitomo Finance International
I. Wesselius & Co. B.V.	Wood Gundy Inc.	Vereins- und Westbank Aktienbank

100

Baldwin Files Creditor Plan*The Associated Press*

CINCINNATI — Baldwin Corp. and a subsidiary, D.H. Baldwin Co., filed plans Tuesday for emerging from court protection and reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

The company, which filed for protection in September 1983, promised up to \$140 million in cash to the company's unsecured creditors, who also would become stockholders in the new company.

About 8,300 claims for more than \$33 billion, plus undischarged claims, have been filed against the two companies.

Laker Given Reprieve In Bid to Block Payment*Reuters*

JERSEY, England — Sir Freddie Laker Tuesday won a two-week reprieve in his bid to block an out-of-court settlement of a \$1.5-million antitrust suit he filed when his Laker Airways was forced out of business in 1982.

Terming the offer "pitifully inadequate," Sir Freddie last week failed to persuade a High Court judge in London to withhold approval of the settlement, which would end an antitrust case pending in the United States.

However, he has applied to the Court of Appeal in England and the Jersey court granted a delay pending its decision. It has scheduled a hearing for Sept. 4.

Tuesday had been the deadline for Sir Freddie to accept an \$8-million personal payment and a

\$48-million out-of-court settlement offered last month by British Airways and co-defendants to end the antitrust suit he filed when his Laker Airways was forced out of business in 1982.

The Royal Court of Jersey, the Channel island where the failed carrier was registered and which must give final consent to the settlement, granted Sir Freddie's request for a delay in signing the proposed settlement.

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Japanese Court Puts Freeze on Assets Of Sanko, Suspends Creditor Claims*Reuters*

TOKYO — The assets of Sanko Steamship Co. have been frozen and creditor claims against it suspended, a court official said Tuesday.

Sanko asked last week for court protection because of huge losses. It owes \$2.2 billion.

A lawyer will watch over the company to make sure all assets remain intact until the court decides whether to appoint a receiver or force the business into liquidation.

Sanko operated 244 ships, about 4 percent of the world's shipping tonnage, industry sources said.

U.S. Detains 6 Ships

The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

Six ships owned or operated by Sanko have been detained in Amer-

ican ports because of fears that the company will not pay its debts.

Michael A. Pizzo, chief deputy at the federal marshal's office in Brooklyn, New York, said a Sanko vessel had been detained in Brooklyn on the basis of complaints by two creditors who said they were owed a total of about \$200,000. Mr. Pizzo said the company's debts were primarily for stevedoring services.

He said that a company can have a ship detained only if the shipping company has not paid for work performed on the vessel involved.

Five other Sanko ships have been detained in the United States, two in South Africa and one in Canada, according to Japanese reports, which added that the vessels would be held until the debts were paid.

Woodrow Gaskin, manager of Sanko operations in the United States, declined to comment on the matter.

Ultramar Halts Negotiations to Buy Gulf Canada Assets in East Provinces*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Ultramar Canada Inc. has ended negotiations with Gulf Canada Ltd. to buy Gulf Canada's refining and marketing assets in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, an Ultramar official said.

William Berry, Ultramar's manager of government affairs, said on Monday that the talks were called off Sunday after Gulf Canada rejected Ultramar's bid for the properties. They include 675 service stations in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces and a refinery in Montral.

Mr. Berry declined to state the amount of the bid or whether Ultramar would make another offer.

Canadian oil industry analysts put the value at between \$300 million and \$350 million.

Ultramar Canada, a subsidiary of Ultramar PLC, the British energy company, owns a refinery in Saint-Romuald, Quebec, and 861 service stations in Quebec, the Atlantic provinces, and Ontario.

The company was thought to be a leading contender for Gulf Canada's eastern refining and marketing assets, which were put on the block this month after Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the Toronto-based real estate company, acquired a 60.2-percent stake in Gulf Canada from Chevron Corp. for \$2.8 billion.

Robert Vallance, a Gulf Canada spokesman, said the company would not comment about its discussions with Ultramar, or with other bidders, which he declined to identify.

Earlier this month Gulf Canada said imports rose to 78.14 billion francs from 69.64 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 74.30 billion francs from 70.06 billion francs a year earlier.

The July figures bring the cumulative adjusted trade deficit for the first seven months of the year to 18.24 billion francs.

Deere Reports Fall in Net*The Associated Press*

MOLINE, Illinois — Deere & Co. said Tuesday its third-quarter earnings fell to \$4.5 million. Deere said the earnings in the quarter ended July 31 meant income of 6 cents a share for stockholders and came on sales of about \$1 billion. In the same period of 1984, Deere earned \$29.4 million, or 43 cents a share, on sales of \$1 billion.

COMPANY NOTES

Bougainville Copper Ltd. said a 48-percent drop in first half profit stemmed from lower gold assays and prices, lower concentrate shipments and reduced sales. Bougainville reported profit of \$8.05 million. Papua New Guinea kina (\$7.92 million), down from 16.6 million kina for the 1984 period.

Boguska H.P. Pty. said it had agreed to buy Getty Oil Co.'s 50 percent stake in the Escondida copper project in Chile. Getty is a subsidiary of Texaco Inc.

Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España, the telephone company 49-percent owned by the Spanish government, has placed 10 million shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, and plans to apply for a Tokyo listing next month, a company spokesman said.

Defeo Inc. of Canada has bought a license for a steelmaking process from Klockne CRA Technologie GmbH, a joint venture of Klockne-Werke AG and CRA Ltd. of Australia, Klockner said.

Hachette and Rupert Murdoch are jointly publishing American Elle, a monthly fashion and style magazine that went on sale Tuesday in the United States.

Volkswagen AG and its subsidiary Audi AG are recalling one million cars worldwide for checks on possible damage to brake hoses. A VW spokesman said. The cars are Passat models and Audi's 80 and 100 models, built between March 1983 and May 1984.

Enterprise Oil PLC has bought 3.35 million ordinary shares in Sixes on Oil PLC at 540 pence (\$7.57) each, or 14.91 percent, a statement from Enterprise said.

Hiwa Sogo Bank Ltd. of Japan is undergoing a regular inspection by the Finance Ministry, ministry officials said. They denied press reports that the inspection was moved up from October, after charges in the Diet in May that the bank had made questionable loans.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co., Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. and Ghandam

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Racec Electronics PLC expects record profit and sales in the region of \$1.5 billion (\$2.1 billion) in the current financial year after record performance in the year ended March 31, when it boosted net profit by 11 percent and sales by 35.7 percent, according to its chairman, Ernest Harrison.

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Racec Electronics PLC expects

record profit and sales in the region of \$1.5 billion (\$2.1 billion) in the current financial year after record

performance in the year ended

March 31, when it boosted net

profit by 11 percent and sales by

35.7 percent, according to its chair-

man, Ernest Harrison.

Hachette and Rupert Murdoch

are jointly publishing American

Elle, a monthly fashion and style

magazine that went on sale Tues-

day in the United States.

Volkswagen AG and its subsidiary

Audi AG are recalling one mil-

lion cars worldwide for checks on

possible damage to brake hoses. A

WV spokesman said. The cars are

Passat models and Audi's 80 and 100

models, built between March 1983

and May 1984.

Enterprise Oil PLC has bought

3.35 million ordinary shares in

Sixes on Oil PLC at 540 pence

(\$7.57) each, or 14.91 percent, a

statement from Enterprise said.

Hiwa Sogo Bank Ltd. of Japan

is undergoing a regular inspection

by the Finance Ministry, ministry

officials said. They denied press

reports that the inspection was

moved up from October, after

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher in Europe, U.S. on GNP Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar gained higher Tuesday but closed under the highs it reached after the U.S. Commerce Department reported that the gross national product rose at a revised annual rate of 2 percent in the second quarter.

Markets had been expecting a downward revision in the GNP figure to between 1.0 percent and a 1.3-percent increase, dealers said. On July 18, the second-quarter figure was revised downward to a 1.7-percent gain.

"It was not necessarily a strong number, but many had expected a downward revision and, as a result, they bid the dollar higher," a New York dealer said. He said trading was quiet, however.

The dollar closed more than 2 pennies higher against the Deutsche mark, rising to 2.7770 from 2.7545 at Monday's close, but was down more than a penny from its session high of 2.7900. The British pound, which fell nearly 2 cents

after the GNP report, recovered to close at \$1.3915, still down a cent from \$1.4020 on Monday.

Other late dollar rates in New York Tuesday, compared with late rates Monday, included: 2.7750 Swiss francs, up from 2.7545; 8,4825 French francs, up 7 centimes from 8,4125, and 1,85750 lire, up from 1,84700. The dollar rose to 235.15 Japanese yen from 236.76.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency finished in London at 2.7822 DM, down 1/2 pennies from its session high of 2.7900 but up from 2.7620 at Monday's close. Earlier in Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.7652, nearly unchanged from Monday's fixing of 2.7647.

The British pound, meanwhile, eased on the dollar's rise to end at \$1.3990 in London, down from \$1.3995 at the opening and \$1.4000 on Monday. It slipped to 3.8590 against the mark from 3.8670 on Monday and to 11,7705 French francs from 11,8208.

Dealers said that apart from a

furry of activity after the U.S. GNP report, the markets remained directionless and lacked conviction. Operators were now looking for fresh factors to ward off a return of bearish sentiment for the currency, they said.

"One good figure doesn't change the overall picture," and the underlying picture for the dollar remains bearish, one dealer with a leading U.K. clearing bank said.

Markets are now waiting for U.S. inflation and durable goods numbers for July, and money-supply data for the week ending Aug. 14, all due Thursday, they said.

Other late dollar rates in Europe on Tuesday, compared with late rates Monday, included: 2.2825 Swiss francs, up from 2.2608; 8,4410 French francs, virtually unchanged from 8,4400, and 1,85400 Italian lire, up from 1,85170.

In London, the Japanese yen ended at 237.25 to the dollar, down from its earlier close in Tokyo of 236.85. (Reuters, IHT)

Dollar's Fall Still to Be Felt

(Continued from Page 9)

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's proposed legislation to curb tax avoidance has been subjected to widespread criticism since it was published last month.

The Hong Kong Society of Accountants joined the critics on Tuesday by calling the plan a "sledgehammer to crack a nut."

Other bodies unhappy with the bill include the Taxation Institute of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Equipment Leasing Association. The bill has been described as poorly written, redundant, rushed and far too broad for its intended purpose of curtailing tax avoidance.

Given the still high level of the dollar, "it's a bit unrealistic to think American companies are about to clean up on world markets," he added.

The recoveries in both Europe and Japan have been largely a product of a rise in their exports to the United States rather than homegrown buying by consumers and businesses.

"The United States was the locomotive for the world economy in 1983 and 1984," observed C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, a Washington think tank. "Some analysts have attributed as much as half of West German and Japanese growth to their exports to the United States. If the locomotive becomes the caboose, you've got problems."

Groups such as NAM insist that further steps to bring down the dollar's value should remain a key part of any effort to keep the recovery alive. With some irony, the association has cast itself as one of the most vocal advocates of U.S. government intervention in the foreign-exchange markets, an approach that runs counter to the free-market thinking of the Reagan administration.

There have been some modest effects from the dollar decline so far, acknowledged Mr. Fox. Some U.S. companies that had been encouraged by the strong dollar to move their production overseas were now reassessing those plans, he said. Also, U.S. companies that have seen their profit figures depressed by unfavorable currency translation will have less pressure on the bottom line as the dollar declines.

Warren Geller in Frankfurt, Axel Krause in Paris and Bob Haggerty in London contributed to the reporting of this article.

including measures to stem tax avoidance. Hong Kong has long enjoyed a system of low and simple taxation, an attraction for foreign investors.

However, what appears to be legislation drawn piecemeal from regulations elsewhere, the British colony's government has proposed a general anti-avoidance provision, and then additional and more specific provisions. These deal with such matters as trading of stock in money-losing companies, equipment and plant leasing, pension funds and other employer benefits.

Most of the criticism has been directed at the general provision that would allow the government to withhold tax benefits from a transaction if the tax benefits were at least one factor in the transaction. Elsewhere, for example in Britain, the government must prove in court that such a transaction was a wholly artificial move for the sole purpose of avoiding tax.

Recovery Seen In Philippines

(Continued from Page 9)

force but is expected to be lifted when rescheduling agreements with individual banks are signed.

Mr. Villegas said the recovery would be slow and a return to the 6-percent growth rate of the 1970s may not be reached in this decade.

Mr. Marcos has predicted economic growth of 1 percent this year and 3 percent for 1986, but the National Economic Development Authority has revised its 1985 figure to zero growth.

In the first quarter of 1985, the gross national product, the widest measure of a nation's output of goods and services, fell 3.7 percent after a 5.5-percent decline for all of 1984.

Mr. Villegas has predicted that the narrower gross domestic product, a measure of GNP that excludes income from foreign investments, will decline this year by 3 percent to 5 percent.

Tailoring The Résumé

(Continued from Page 9)

hunters think that a statement of career objectives is useful information that should be included in a résumé.

• University degrees and references. In West Germany, a résumé can be a 20-page document. "They are very formal and read like legal documents," says Julian McKittrick of Korn Ferry GmbH in Frankfurt, a subsidiary of the U.S. executive search firm. West German executives include photocopies of their school certificates and university degrees. Often the photocopies have been stamped by a lawyer.

• Hobbies and sports. In most European countries, executives do not include their hobbies and sports.

But there are exceptions: "I must admit that once I selected a woman for a certain position because she had stated on her résumé that she was a marathon runner and I wanted someone who would be up to a grueling task," says Mr. Borg of Berndtson in Brussels.

French Debate Denationalization

(Continued from Page 9)

are acquiring a growing claim on many nationalized companies.

The rightist opposition parties, confident that they will be returned to power, plan a major sale of government assets to finance the tax cuts and other supply-side economic changes that they are promising in a bid to raise France's sluggish growth and reduce unemployment, now standing at 11 percent of the work force.

The Communists strongly oppose any denationalization. But they are out of the government now and with barely 10 percent of the vote are ignored by the Socialists.

Denationalization has prompted as heated a debate in France as nationalization did.

The debate moved into high gear this summer. In a new joint electoral platform that commits them to a far-reaching liberalization of the French economy, France's conservative opposition parties — former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Union pour la Démocratie et le Progrès and the Rassemblement pour la République, led by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac — pledged themselves to denationalize every-

thing the Socialists took over. Since all polls show these two parties regaining control of the French National Assembly in next spring's elections, their economic promises are being taken seriously.

"The first thing we have to do is make a collective confession of guilt for what we didn't do in the past," said Alain Juppé, the PRP economic spokesman.

Although often vaguely worded, the opposition's economic platform implies a far more radical change in French economic life in relation to past practice than anything proposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain or President Ronald Reagan in the United States.

Earlier this year the industry minister, Edith Cresson, created a stir when she hinted that the government might sell a minority interest in profitable state companies. This forced Mr. Mitterrand to defend his nationalization program on the grounds that it had saved many companies from bankruptcy.

More recently, Mr. Fabius tried to close the debate with a pledge to

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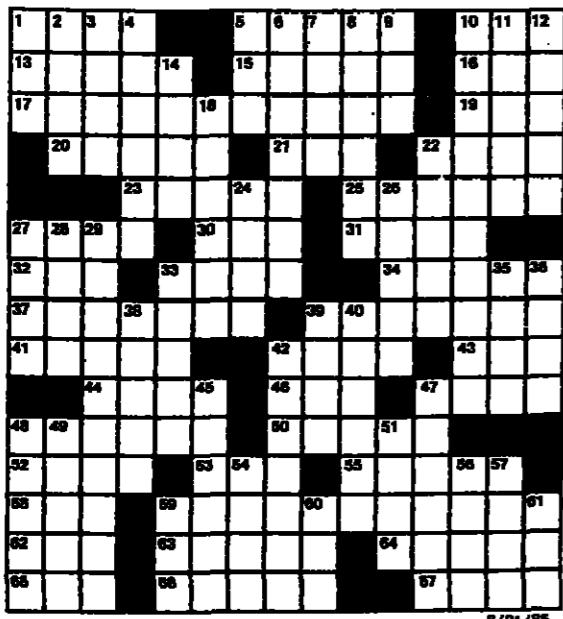
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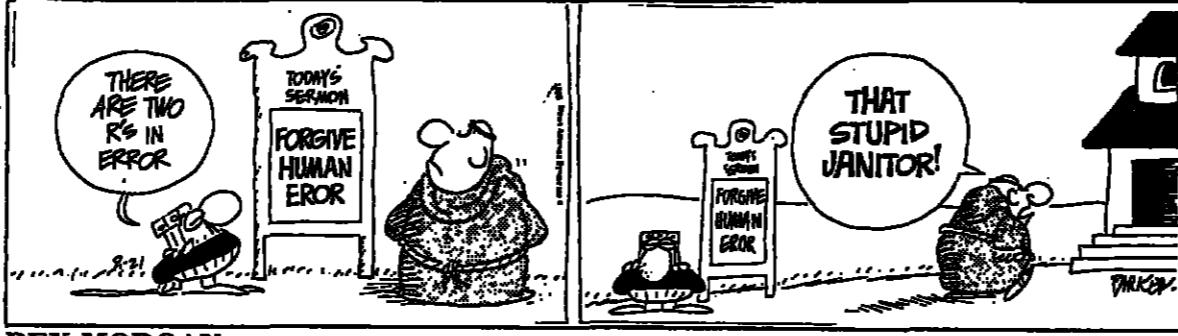
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE

I KNOW HOW TO BLOW OUT CANDLES!
YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO SHOW ME!JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unsolvable theme four Jumble, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYSOO

NOAKE

HARTER

MURTES

Answer: HABIT PAUSE HARBOR GENDER

Yesterday's Jumble: HABIT PAUSE HARBOR GENDER

Answer: What those snobbish members of the horsey set thought they were—A BREED APART

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

Wednesday's Forecast: CHANNEL 818PM

Temp., 27°-19° (79°-66°). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp., 26°-22°

Temp., 20°-16° (70°-50°). Philadelphia: Partly cloudy, Temp., 26°-21°

(68°-61°). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp., 27°-21° (81°-71°).

AMMAN: Partly cloudy, Temp., 25°-20° (77°-67°). BAGHDAD: Partly cloudy, Temp., 25°-21° (77°-71°).

SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp., 30°-27° (86°-77°). TOKYO:

Foggy. Temp., 28°-24° (82°-75°).

Cloudy; rain; showers; snowstorms; sleet.

Cloud

OBSERVER

King John in the Buff

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Before the camera's invention it was harder for famous people to be seen naked by their fans than it is today. Consider King John. "Bad King John," we call him today, because he was portrayed in the movie by Claude Rains and was meant to be Eric Flynn playing Robin Hood.

The truth about "Bad King John" is more interesting than Warner Brothers dared hint. The Production Code of Hollywood's heyday forbade movies to deal with such subjects as King John's desire to be seen in the nude by all England.

Under the code, the natural, healthy, human urges of the stars, even of royal stars like King John, could not be shown on the screen. The truth is that King John was a sensitive man who wanted to be adored by his people and was saddened about being called "Bad King John." Having read about Camelot, he knew about the magician Merlin, and wondered why King had hired one since.

So he traded two dukes, four earls and 12 barons for a foreign magician named Fritz, which angered dukes, earls and barons all over England, thus leading to the Magna Carta, but that is another story. "Fritz," he told his magician, "I want my people to see the real King John the decent, sensitive but magnificently well-built fellow who's their liege lord."

"I'll give it to you straight from the shoulder, Rex," said Fritz. "Buttoned up in that armor, with those sequined whateveres down the legs and that goatie on the chin makes you look like Claude Rains, a real no-no for the decent-sensitive market. You've got to be a little more Stallone."

King John was mystified. Not being a magician, he could not know the future would produce Sylvester Stallone, better known as "Rocky," also better known as "Rambo."

"Stallone?" Fritz said. "Imagine a sweet guy everybody calls 'Rocky' who becomes famous by punching out sides of raw beef. Imagine a really swell fellow everybody calls 'Rambo' who can single-handedly wipe out one of the world's better armies."

King John liked what he was hearing. "I want to be Sweet John" and "Really Swell King John," he said. "What do I do, Fritz?"

"Get out of the armor, Majesty. Then take off your chain-mail underwear, and let your subjects see what you look like in the altogether."

"Naked?" said the king. "Naked as a jaybird?"

"The jaybird hasn't been invented yet," said Fritz.

"Of course it has," said the king, who hated being contradicted. "So have the robin, the sparrow, the hummingbird, the turkey buzzard."

"Sorry," said Fritz. "A slip of the tongue. I meant to say the camera hasn't been invented yet."

If the camera had been invented, it would have been easy for the king to go to a studio and prance around in his belt, and afterward there would be pictures which, if only magazines had been invented, could be seen by everybody in England, thus showing exactly what kind of king they had.

"After that I would be adored?"

"You would be a star, Highness. True royalty, like Stallone, Monroe, Miss America, Madonna —

"You're talking future again, and we're still in the Stone Age. Let's get down to stone tanks."

Fritz had an idea. Without cameras, the king would have to do nude personal appearances. But the shock might bother the people, so they would put out some hokum about the king having a new suit of clothes made, and everybody would be told to stand at the curb when the king first wore it, and of course everybody would pretend the king was wearing a new suit, but in the meanwhile getting an idea of what he looked like in the buff — to wit, gentle, sensitive, but well-built, real star quality.

The king agreed, but fearing the people would not believe their eyes, he paid an archin to shout. "The king has no clothes on!" After this cry, everybody gazed on the king with prurient curiosity and concluded that he either lacked sound judgment or was centuries ahead of his time. The latter, as we now know, was the sad truth of the matter.

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"It is best to think of this cycle," Zahorachak said, in terms of seasons: "It begins with a springlike period of weather that is warmer and wetter than usual and ends with a winter-like period, colder and drier than usual.

He argues that it is during the temperate, springlike warm-wet phase of the hundred-year cycle that humans are at their best and that civilization has flourished, with prosperi-

Keeping Track of the Widening Gyre

By Michael Norman
New York Times Service

INDEN, New Jersey — Things seem to run in cycles. The days revolve down to dusk around the wheel of seasons. History has its ends and its beginnings, too. "Turning and turning in the widening gyre, wrote Yeats. Scientists track the loop of life and death. And poets like Wallace Stevens spend their time spinning: "Yet that things go round and again go round has a rather classical sound."

Why, then, should anyone doubt Michael Zahorachak? "Either we've been conned and the greatest thinkers in the world are fools," he said, "or there is something to the idea of cycles and we, in our arrogance, choose to ignore it."

Zahorachak, a writer and a former executive at the American Stock Exchange, is a member of the Society for the Investigation of Recurring Events, a group with a keen interest in things cyclical, from trends in the stock market to sleep cycles.

There is nothing mystical or astrological about cycle theorists. Many of them are hard-headed businessmen looking for an edge in the market or, at least, a way to make an informed guess about its direction.

For Zahorachak, however, the study of cycles has become a way of life. Several years ago he discovered the work of Raymond H. Wheeler, a psychology professor who believed that all social behavior was related to climate, that climate was cyclical and could be predicted and that one could thus make reasonable assumptions about the future.

Wheeler died before he could publish his findings. Zahorachak obtained his research, thousands of pages of charts and facts and theory papers.

Zahorachak contends that temperature and rainfall affect the body and mind. On hot, humid days, he said, people are lethargic while on a cool day in April they are full of vigor. In short, "vitality and aggressiveness" decrease in midwinter and midsummer, when temperatures are at their extremes, and revive in the fall and the spring.

Next, he asserts, from a study of tree rings and sun spots and weather reports it is possible to chart cycles in the world's weather back to 600 B.C., discovering when it has been hotter or colder, wetter or drier than normal. These fluctuations have occurred regularly at measurable intervals, the most important of which is the hundred-year cycle, he said.

It is best to think of this cycle, Zahorachak said, in terms of seasons: "It begins with a springlike period of weather that is warmer and wetter than usual and ends with a winter-like period, colder and drier than usual.

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Data From The New York Times

Michael Zahorachak with climate charts at his home in Linden, New Jersey.

By MICHAEL NORMAN / NEW YORK TIMES

Times Staff Writer

Times Staff Writer